

EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR EAST SUSSEX,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1913,

BY

ALEXANDER G. R. FOULERTON, F.R.C.S., Eng., D.P.H., Camb., F.C.S.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

Issued to Members of the Council on 19th December, 1914.

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EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE, 1913-14.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. T. S. BRAND, 10, Holland Park Court, Kensington, London, W.
(*Chairman*).

MR. J. ADAMS, 7, High Street, Rye.

MR. H. T. BARRETT, "Oulton," Bradford Road, Lewes

MR. EDWARD C. BLOUNT, Imberhorne, East Grinstead.

MR. A. J. BRIDGE, Wyberlye, Burgess Hill.

MR. H. M. W. BRIDGMAN, The Paddocks, Cuckfield.

CAPT. A. B. S. FRASER, Western Withdean, Patcham.

LIEUT.-COL. P. F. LAMBART, Pierpoint House, Lindfield.

MR. J. J. LISTER, Warninglid Grange, Haywards Heath.

MR. G. M. MARYON-WILSON, Searles, Fletching.

REV. H. S. MUSGRAVE, Chappell House, East Chiltington.

MR. H. F. H. NEWINGTON, The Gables, Ticehurst, Hawkhurst.

SIR FRANCIS OSBORNE, BART., Wharton Grange, Framfield.

MR. J. A. PATON, Thirlmere, Bexhill.

MR. W. PORTER, Hylands, Patcham.

MR. A. M. SYDNEY-TURNER, 42, Ventnor Villas. Hove.

Ex-Officio : The Chairman of the County Council, MR. ROBERT LAWRENCE THORNTON, High Cross, Framfield, and the Vice-Chairman of the County Council, MR. J. GODWIN KING, Stonelands, West Hoathly.

COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

COUNTY HALL, LEWES.

County Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer

Officer, and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer ...	Alexander G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, and Dispensary Tuberculosis Officer ...	Arthur Beeley, M.D., B.S., M.Sc., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer ...	W. Dunstan, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
„ „ „ „ ...	A. L. Robb, M.B., Ch.B.
Inspector of Midwives ...	Helen McGregor Wakefield, M.B., Ch.B.
Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	Samuel Allinson Woodhead, M.Sc.
Inspector of Weights and Measures, Lewes District, No. 215 ...	William Futchter, County Hall, Lewes.
Ditto, Rye District, No. 216 ...	John J. Murphy, 16, Springfield Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

(with the dates on which the several District Reports were received).

Date, 1914.	District.	Medical Officer.
11th February	Borough of Rye	Thomas Tomkinson Harratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
13th "	Port of New Shoreham	Charles Rawdon Wood, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
17th "	Rural District of Hastings	Frank Benjamin Lewis, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
28th "	Urban District of Cuckfield	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
28th "	Rural District of Eastbourne	" "
28th "	" " East Grinstead	" "
28th "	" " Newhaven	" "
28th "	" " Uckfield	" "
7th March	Urban District of Uckfield	" "
7th "	" " Seaford	" "
11th "	Borough of Hove	Augustine Griffith, M.D. (State Medicine), D.P.H.
11th "	Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea	Walter Wynne, M.B., C.M.
16th "	Rural District of Rye	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
19th "	Urban District of Burgess Hill	" "
19th "	" " Haywards Heath	" "
20th "	Rural District of Hailsham	Rodie Parkhurst, M.B., C.M.
23rd "	Urban District of Newhaven	" "
23rd "	Port of Newhaven	William A. Dow, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
23rd "	Rural District of Chailey	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
23rd "	" " Ticehurst	Augustine Griffith, M.D. (State Medicine), D.P.H.
24th "	" " Steyning (East)	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
26th "	" " Battle	" "
26th "	" " Cuckfield	George Henry Weston, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.
31st " *	Borough of Bexhill	John Robert Steinhaeuser, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
4th April †	Borough of Lewes	Percy Evershed Wallis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
15th "	Urban District of East Grinstead	Daniel Brough, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.
12th May ‡	Urban District of Battle	

* Statistical portion received 7th February.

† " " " 28th February.

++ " " " 25th April,

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST SUSSEX :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting my Report on the sanitary circumstances of the Administrative County of East Sussex during the year 1913, together with an abstract of the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health and other matters of interest to you as the County Sanitary Authority.

In the first place, it is a pleasure to be able to acknowledge the promptitude with which the District Annual Reports have been sent in this year—the latest of these reports was in the hands of the County Council before the middle of May.

So far as it is possible to indicate by vital statistics, the health of the county was excellent during the whole twelve months. The principal death-rates for the year 1913 (*see* Table IV., page 10) compare favourably with the average of the corresponding county rates during recent years, and compare still more favourably with the corresponding rates for England and Wales as a whole. Thus the “corrected” general death rate for East Sussex during 1913 represented 11·14 deaths per 1,000 living during the year. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 13·7 per 1,000; and for the smaller towns and rural districts of England and Wales—with which the sanitary districts of East Sussex are more closely comparable—the rate was 13·1 per 1,000. The death rate which is perhaps the best indication of the general sanitary conditions of an area is that one which expresses the “infantile mortality,” that is to say, the number of deaths which occur during any one year amongst infants under twelve months of age per 1,000 births during the year. In the whole of England and Wales during 1913, there were 109 deaths at ages under twelve months for every 1,000 births; in the smaller towns and rural districts of England and Wales, taken together, there were 96 such deaths for every 1,000 births; and in the Administrative County of East Sussex there were only 68 deaths amongst infants under one year of age per 1,000 births. And, as has been pointed out frequently in my annual reports, this healthiness of infant life must be taken into account when considering the somewhat low birth rate of the county. If the birth rate is low, there is a compensatory factor in that the children born are healthy and, speaking generally, are reared under healthy conditions. Thus a greater proportion of them survive than in many districts which have actually higher birth rates. And, moreover, those children born in the county who survive, enter on their future working life with better prospects of successful work, because of their healthy rearing.

The birth rate of the county during 1913 was at the rate of 17·5 births per 1,000 living, a rate slightly above the 17·3 per 1,000 recorded in 1912, which was the lowest recorded in the county.

The county scheme for the better prevention of tuberculosis is now in working order so far as the provision of dispensary treatment is concerned. Three dispensaries, at Hove, Hastings and Lewes, were opened towards the end of 1913; and two other dispensaries, at Hailsham and East Grinstead, were opened during the current year (1914). That part of the scheme, originally submitted to the County Council by the Public Health and Housing Committee, which dealt with the provision of sanatorium treatment for cases of phthisis has not been proceeded with. At the present time the East Sussex Insurance Committee contract with the County Council for the provision of dispensary treatment for insured persons and for their dependents; and the Committee themselves provide sanatorium treatment for insured persons suffering from phthisis. Therefore there is not any provision for sanatorium treatment of others than insured persons who are suffering from phthisis; nor for what is more especially needed, the treatment of children with forms of tuberculous disease other than pulmonary. The County Council have accepted already a recommendation from the Public Health and Housing Committee as to making some provision for tuberculous children, who are relatively few in number in East Sussex and who could be dealt with at a very small annual charge. But in the course of subsequent amendment of the recommendations of the Public Health and Housing Committee the resolution of the County Council authorising treatment for tuberculous children became inoperative and has not been renewed. It is to be noticed that there was a distinct rise in the death-rate from phthisis during the year, and that the current rate (·87 per 1,000 living) although relatively to rates obtaining elsewhere a low one, is the highest death-rate from this cause recorded in the county since the year 1908.

The operation of the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has not, up to the time of writing, brought to light many cases of advanced tuberculosis, or cases of tuberculosis of the udder, amongst dairy cattle in East Sussex. A relatively low prevalence of tuberculosis amongst dairy cattle has also appeared from the numerous inspections of East Sussex herds which have been made by the County Council of London in pursuance of their powers for the inspection of farms suspected of sending tuberculous milk to the London market.

During the year 1913, the statutory obligations of the County Council as a sanitary authority were widened in various directions, apart from an increased responsibility in connection with the prevention of, and the treatment of, tuberculosis.

Under the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, the Local Government Board became possessed of power to make an Order to declare that a County Council shall be an Authority to execute and enforce regulations made by the Local Government Board under Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to provide for the treatment of persons affected by any epidemic endemic, or infective disease, and for the prevention of the spread of any such diseases. It has not been ascertained that the Local Government Board have yet exercised their new powers.

The County Council are directly concerned also with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which came into force on the 1st February, 1913, and which applied to the whole community the principle of the notification of cases of tuberculous infection.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, placed upon the Public Health and Housing Committee the duty of taking action when traders have been detected in adding preservatives to cream in contravention of the terms of the Regulations.

The Registrar General has now effected a very important reform by which county Medical Officers of Health are supplied quarterly with details of "transferable deaths." These details supply all information as to deaths of Sussex people whilst temporarily away from their home residence, and also as to deaths of people belonging to other counties, but occurring during temporary residence. The details supplied by the Registrar-General are sorted out at the County Hall, and each District Medical Officer of Health is supplied with the details which affect his own area. The question of transferable deaths has always been one of some difficulty. The District Medical Officer of Health can ascertain readily enough the deaths of "temporary" residents in his area, and these are eliminated before the local death rates are calculated. But the deaths of residents proper of the district when occurring in some other district are less readily obtained; and so there is a tendency for district death rates to understate somewhat the actual mortality. The source of fallacy does not affect large areas to any extent; but in future district death rates will be the more accurate for purposes of comparison.

The necessity of making arrangements for the carrying-out of the county scheme for dealing with tuberculosis, has entailed some alteration in the status of the county medical officers. Dr. Beeley, who was formerly Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, and Deputy School Medical Officer, has been re-appointed as Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and Dispensary Tuberculosis Officer. Dr. Dunstan has now been appointed by the Education Committee as Deputy School Medical Officer. The Council have recognised the value of the work which both of these Officers have done in the interest of the public health of the County, and I can only acknowledge, very gratefully, the help which both have given me. It was particularly fortunate that, when the County Council had to take up the work of dealing with tuberculosis, it should have happened that their Assistant County Medical Officer had had special experience in this direction before he entered into the county service—and the results of nearly a year's working of the tuberculosis dispensaries, shew how valuable that special experience has been.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER G. R. FOULERTON,

*County Medical Officer of Health
for East Sussex.*

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

COUNTY HALL, LEWES.

12th November, 1914.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

The Administrative County is 517,067 acres in extent, and comprises 13 urban districts, of which four are municipal boroughs, and 12 rural districts. There are 152 civil parishes, of which 6 are situated within the boroughs. Within the Administrative County there are the two Port Sanitary Authorities of Newhaven and New Shoreham, Newhaven is a port at which alien immigrants may be disembarked. Certain tidal waters are under the jurisdiction of the Local Fisheries Committee of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District, a Committee consisting of representatives appointed by the County Councils of East Sussex, West Sussex and Kent, the County Boroughs of Hastings, Brighton, and Eastbourne, and the Ouse and Rother Boards of Conservators, together with Fishery Members appointed by the Board of Trade.

The County Public Health Committee are the Local Supervising Authority under The Midwives Act, 1902, and the County Medical Officer of Health is, the School Medical Officer to the East Sussex Education Committee and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

POPULATION.

The population of the Administrative County was 242,146 on the 2nd April, 1911, the date of the Census. There was thus an increase of 24,041 over the population returned for the same area at the Census of 1901.

The population of the Administrative County is estimated as having been 247,555 at the middle of the year 1913.

The Administrative County may be divided up, for statistical purposes, into Grouped Districts—the three larger towns of Hove, Bexhill, and Lewes, 10 other Urban Districts with populations of under 10,000, and the 12 Rural Districts.

Table I. shews (a) the several populations at the Census of 1901, (b) the populations at the Census of 1911, (c) the populations estimated to the middle of 1913 on the basis of the foregoing, (d) the acreage and density of population at the Census of 1911, and (e) the rateable value, on the 1912 County Rate basis, of the respective groups of districts:—

TABLE I.

	(a) Population at Census of 1901.	(b) Population at Census of 1911.	(c) Population Estimated to the middle of 1913.	(d) Acreage, and Density of Population 1911.	(e) Rateable Value, County Rate Basis, 1912.
The Administrative County :—	218,105	242,146	247,555	517,067 acres ; 1 person per 2·13 acres.	£1,922,196
Three larger Towns , with populations of more than 10,000 persons. Hove, Bexhill, and Lewes.	59,997	68,475	70,382	10,576 acres ; 6·47 persons per acre.	£643,383
Ten other Urban Districts , with popula- tions of less than 10,000 persons : The Borough of Rye, and the Urban Districts of Battle, Burgess Hill, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Newhaven, Portslade-by-Sea, Seaford, and Uckfield.	41,647	47,366	48,653	25,411 acres ; 1·86 persons per acre.	£303,142
Twelve Rural Districts :— Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, East- bourne, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Newhaven, Rye, Steyning East, Ticehurst, and Uckfield.	116,461	126,305	128,520	481,080 acres ; 1 person per 3·8 acres.	£975,671

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE INTERCENSAL DECENNIUM, 1901-1911.

During the ten years 1901-1911, the population of the Administrative County, as at present constituted, increased by 24,041, an increase at the rate of 11.02 per cent. of the population of 218,105 returned at the Census of 1st April, 1901. This rate of increase is less than the rate of increase during the preceding decennium (1891-1901).

Table II. shows the rate of increase in the Administrative County and in the grouped districts for the decennium 1901-1911 for the Administrative County.

TABLE II.

	Analysis of increase of population during the Decennium 1901-1911.			
	Population at Census 1st April, 1901.	Population at Census 2nd April, 1911.	Increase during Decennium.	Average percentage Annual increase.
The Administrative County ...	218,105	242,146	24,041	1.1
Three larger towns : Hove, Bexhill, Lewes	59,997	68,475	8,478	1.414
Ten other Urban Districts ...	41,647	47,366	5,719	1.373
Twelve Rural Districts ...	116,461	126,305	9,844	.845

Table III. shows the population of each sanitary district of the Administrative County, together with the increase, or decrease, for each district at the end of the decennium.

TABLE III.

	Area in Acres 1911.	Population at Census of 1901.	Population at Census of 1911.	Increase or Decrease in Decennium 1901-1911 for each District.		Total Increase in Decennium 1901-1911.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
The Administrative County...	517067	218105	242146			24041
<i>Three Large Towns :—</i>						8478
1 Hove (M.B.) ...	1521	36535	42173	5638		
2 Bexhill (M.B.) ...	8013	12213	15330	3117		
3 Lewes (M.B.) ...	1042	11249	10972		277	
	10576	59997	68475	8755	277	
<i>Twelve other Urban Districts :—</i>						5719
4 Rye (M.B.) ...	985	3900	4229	329		
5 Battle ...	8252	2996	2924		72	
6 Burgess Hill ...	1494	4888	5124	236		
7 Cuckfield ...	862	1813	1899	86		
8 East Grinstead ...	6503	6094	7089	995		
9 Haywards Heath ...	928	3717	4851	1134		
10 Newhaven ...	1172	6772	6665		107	
11 Portslade-by-Sea ...	382	5217	6454	1237		
12 Seaford ...	3073	3355	4787	1432		
13 Uckfield ...	1760	2895	3344	449		
	25411	41647	47366	5898	179	
<i>Twelve Rural Districts :—</i>						9844
14 Battle ...	37097	6804	6636		168	
15 Chailey ...	49963	12219	12769	550		
16 Cuckfield ...	54095	15657	16853	1196		
17 Eastbourne ...	32489	4649	5347	698		
18 East Grinstead ...	45810	11907	13007	1100		
19 Hailsham ...	58063	15728	18045	2317		
20 Hastings ...	9670	1952	1768		184	
21 Newhaven ...	25127	4609	5033	424		
22 Rye ...	37257	7157	7146		11	
23 Steyning East ...	11569	2301	2891	590		
24 Ticehurst ...	45915	12767	13505	738		
25 Uckfield ...	74025	20711	23305	2594		
	481080	116461	126305	10207	363	

VITAL STATISTICS.

Table IV. shews the birth rate and the principal death rates for the thirteen years 1901-1913 :-

TABLE IV.

		Population estimated to the middle of each year.	Birth Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Infantile Mortality, Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	Total Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Corrected Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Zymotic Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Death Rate from Phthisis, per 1,000 Living.	Senile Mortality, Deaths over 65 per 1,000 Deaths
1901	...	262,791	21	99.1	12.1	11.3	.76	1.03	370.1
1902	...	266,063	21.3	96.5	12.4	11.7	.81	1.04	385
1903	...	269,336	21.6	86.2	11.5	11	.65	1.09	377
1904	...	272,608	22	98.3	11.5	11.2	.68	.96	415.4
1905	...	275,880	20.5	91.8	12	11.3	.63	.95	418.8
1906	...	279,053	20	86.6	11.2	11.1	.56	1.07	398.7
1907	...	282,425	19.6	86.6	12.2	11.3	.50	.88	423.5
1908	...	285,698	20	76.1	11.2	10.9	.43	.88	426.7
1909	...	288,970	18.3	74.5	12.4	12.1	.46	.85	454.8
1910	...	292,243	17.9	74.5	11	10.7	.47	.81	462
1911	...	242,747	17.8	81.9	11.5	11.4	.78	.79	421.3
1912	...	245,151	17.3	57.3	10.7	10.4	.32	.73	465.4
1913	...	247,555	17.5	68.1	11.58	11.14*	.51	.87	432.7

NOTE.—The above rates for the years 1901-1910 are calculated on the population of the Administrative County including the Municipal Borough of Eastbourne, which became a County Borough on the 2nd April, 1911.

*The death rate for 1913, corrected by a special factor supplied by the Registrar General, was 9.93; a proportionate reduction of the death rate in earlier years would be arrived at on application of the same factor.

Table V. shews the principal rates for the grouped sanitary districts of the Administrative County, together with some corresponding rates taken from the Registrar General's return for England and Wales for the year.

TABLE V.

1913	Population estimated to the middle of the year 1913.	Birth Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Infantile Mortality Rate, Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.	Total Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Corrected Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Death Rate from Phthisis, per 1,000 Living.	Senile Mortality, Deaths at ages over 65 per 1,000 Deaths.
Three larger Towns ...	70,382	15.57	80.29	12.19	13.09	.88	442.9
Ten other Urban Districts ...	48,653	19.46	58.07	11.09	10.56	1.13	420.2
Twelve Rural Districts ...	128,520	17.82	66.37	11.43	10.28	.77	.
The Administrative County of East Sussex ...	247,555	17.5	68.08	11.58	11.14	.87	432.7
England and Wales :—	36,919,339	23.9	109	13.7	13.4	*1.03	80.3
96 Great Towns ...	17,852,766	25.1	117	14.3	14.7	*1.26	84.1
145 Smaller Towns ...	4,669,918	23.9	112	12.8	13	*.89	79.7
England and Wales less the 241 Towns ...	14,396,655	22.3	96	13.1	12.1	*.78	76.9

* These rates are for the year 1912, the figures for 1913 not being yet available.

THE BIRTH RATE.

The birth-rate for the Administrative County during 1913 was in the proportion of 17.5 births per 1,000 living at all ages—a rate which was .2 per 1,000 above the rate for 1912. The corresponding rate for England and Wales during 1913 was in the proportion of 23.9 per 1,000 living, a rate which was .1 per 1,000 above the rate for 1912, and which showed a decrease in the proportion of 2.4 per 1,000 living as compared with the average annual rate for England and Wales during the decennium 1903-1912.

The highest rates recorded were those of Portslade-by-Sea Urban District, 25.8; Eastbourne Rural District, 22.4; Hailsham Rural District, 21.7; Newhaven Urban District, 21.59, and the Borough of Rye, 21.28.

Amongst the lowest rates in the urban districts were those of Seaford 13.8; Hove, 14.3; Bexhill, 15.2; Cuckfield, 16.6; and East Grinstead, 16.7. The lowest rates in the group of rural districts were those of Steyning East, 11.2; Newhaven, 13.6; Cuckfield, 15.4, and Chailey, 15.5.

THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The total death-rate, uncorrected, for the Administrative County during the year 1913 was in the proportion of 11.58 deaths per 1000 living at all ages.

The nett death rate for the Administrative County in 1913 was in the proportion of 11.14 deaths per 1,000 living at all ages, a rate which was .74 above the rate for 1912.

The nett death rate expresses the number of deaths, per 1,000 living, of the proper inhabitants of the County, calculated after deduction of the number of deaths occurring amongst casual, or temporary visitors in the County, and addition of the number of deaths occurring amongst East Sussex inhabitants temporarily resident outside the County. A further correction to allow for inequality of the distribution of the population as regards sex and age, when compared with the whole of England and Wales, must be made before comparing the local death rate with that of the whole country. When this correction has been made, it appears that the death rate for the Administrative County is 9.93 per 1,000 living, and that the death rates for the 13 Urban and 12 Rural Districts of the County are respectively 10.96 and 9.12 per 1,000, as compared with a corrected rate of 13.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

The crude death rate for England and Wales during 1913 (13.7 deaths per 1,000 living at all ages) was 4. per 1,000 above the corresponding rate for 1912, but showed a decrease in the proportion of 12 per 1,000 when compared with the average annual rate for the decennium 1903 to 1912.

Among remarkably low nett death-rates recorded in the urban districts are those of Cuckfield, 5.7; Seaford, 7.1; Bexhill, 9.4; Haywards Heath, 9.9; East Grinstead, 9.9; and Battle, 9.9.

Amongst the rural districts a number of remarkably low rates were recorded as follow:—Newhaven, 7.1; Steyning East 8.2; Uckfield, 9.1; Cuckfield, 9.1; and Battle, 9.8.

The factors supplied by the Registrar General for correcting the general death rate, for differences of sex and age constitution of population, based upon the populations enumerated in 1911 are as follow:—

URBAN DISTRICTS.		RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Battle	·8003	Battle	·8478
Bexhill	·9913	Chailey	·8492
Burgess Hill	·8460	Cuckfield	·9202
Cuckfield	·7713	Eastbourne	·9005
East Grinstead	·9331	East Grinstead	·8900
Hayward's Heath	·9632	Hailsham	·8532
Hove	·8784	Hastings	·8089
Lewes	·9127	Newhaven	1·1259
Newhaven	·9916	Rye	·7871
Portslade-by-Sea	·9390	Steyning East	1·0260
Rye	·8788	Ticehurst	·8594
Seaford	1·0741	Uckfield	·9248
Uckfield	·7999		

Administrative County ·8980.
Aggregate of Urban Districts ·9092.
Aggregate of Rural Districts ·8875.

THE INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate during the year 1913 represented 68.1 deaths at ages under twelve months per 1,000 births registered during the year.

Inasmuch as the annual fluctuations in the infantile mortality rate in a given area depend entirely upon the climatic conditions of the summer months, it is useless to attempt any comparison between the infantile mortality rates of any one area from year to year. The only fair method of appraising the value of a local rate of the kind is to compare it with that of corresponding districts for the same year:—

		1912.	1913.
East Sussex	...	57.29	68.1
England and Wales, less 241 larger towns	...	86	96

It will be seen that although there was in East Sussex, as in corresponding districts in England and Wales, a slight rise in the infantile mortality rate during 1913, yet the East Sussex rate is, relatively, a low one.

The principal causes of death amongst infants under the age of twelve months are shewn in Table VI.

TABLE VI.
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.
Deaths under 1 Year of age from Stated Causes.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	7
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	7
Diphtheria and Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5
Convulsions ...	4	...	1	...	5	6	4	...	2	17
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	5	4	17
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	1	1	1	4	5	10	8	3	30
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	3	13
Enteritis ...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	2	...	11
Gastritis ...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	4
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	6
Injury at birth ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations ...	5	...	4	1	10	2	1	2	...	15
Premature birth ...	43	8	2	4	57	11	1	1	...	70
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	11	5	5	1	22	15	8	1	2	48
Other Causes ...	8	...	...	...	8	4	5	...	3	20
All Causes ...	81	14	15	9	119	68	51	31	27	296

EPIDEMIC INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The zymotic death-rate expresses the number of deaths per 1,000 of population from what are termed the "seven principal zymotic diseases," that is to say, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, various other "fevers" (typhus, typhoid, and puerperal), and diarrhœa. This rate was in the proportion of .51 deaths per 1,000 living at all ages during 1913, a rate which, although .19 per 1000 above the exceptionally low corresponding rate for 1912, is below the average of the last ten years.

Table VII gives the actual number of cases of small pox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and diphtheria which were notified in the Administrative County during 1913, together with the morbidity rate (the number of attacks of each disease per 1,000 of population), and the number of cases of each disease which were isolated in hospital. And Table VIII shews the morbidity rates, the percentage of cases removed to hospital, and the case mortality for the same four diseases for the Administrative County and for the grouped districts during 1913.

			SMALL Pox,					
			Population estimated to middle of 1913.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Case Mortality. Deaths per 1000 attacked.
1. Borough of Hove	...	...	0	0	0			
2. Borough of Lewes	...	...	2	2	0			
3. Borough of Bexhill	...	...	0	0	0			
Three Larger Towns ...			70382	2	2	0	·028	0
4. Borough of Rye	...	...	1	1	0			
5. Urban District of Battle	...	...	0	0	0			
6. Urban District of Burgess Hill	...	...	0	0	0			
7. Urban District of Cuckfield	...	...	0	0	0			
8. Urban District of East Grinstead	...	...	1	1	0			
9. Urban District of Haywards Heath...	...	...	0	0	0			
10. Urban District of Newhaven	...	...	22	22	5			
11. Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea...	...	...	0	0	0			
12. Urban District of Seaford	...	...	1	0	0			
13. Urban District of Uckfield	...	...	0	0	0			
Ten other Urban Districts			48653	25	24	5	·51	200
14. Rural District of Battle	...	...	0	0	0			
15. Rural District of Chailey	...	...	0	0	0			
16. Rural District of Cuckfield	...	...	0	0	0			
17. Rural District of Eastbourne	...	...	0	0	0			
18. Rural District of East Grinstead	...	...	0	0	0			
19. Rural District of Hailsham	...	...	0	0	0			
20. Rural District of Hastings	...	...	0	0	0			
21. Rural District of Newhaven	...	...	0	0	0			
22. Rural District of Rye ...	...	...	0	0	0			
23. Rural District of Steyning East	...	...	0	0	0			
24. Rural District of Ticehurst	...	...	0	0	0			
25. Rural District of Uckfield	...	...	0	0	0			
Twelve Rural Districts			128520	0	0	0	0	0
The Administrative County			247555	27	26	5	·19	185·1

Table VII.

	Population estimated to middle of 1913.	SMALL POX,					SCARLET FEVER.					TYPHOID FEVER.					DIPHTHERIA (including Membranous Croup).				
		Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Case Mortality. Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Case Mortality. Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Case Mortality. Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Case Mortality. Deaths per 1000 attacked.
1. Borough of Hove ...		0	0	0			73	57	0			3	1	0			46	37	3		
2. Borough of Lewes ...		2	2	0			55	51	0			2	1	0			0	0	1		
3. Borough of Bexhill ...		0	0	0			39	33	1			0	0	0			2	1	0		
Three Larger Towns ...	70382	2	2	0	·028	0	167	141	1	2·37	5·99	5	2	0	·07	0	48	38	4	·68	83·3
4. Borough of Rye ...		1	1	0			3	3	0			0	0	0			11	11	0		
5. Urban District of Battle ...		0	0	0			3	0	0			0	0	0			3	1	0		
6. Urban District of Burgess Hill ...		0	0	0			63	37	1			1	0	0			0	0	0		
7. Urban District of Cuckfield ...		0	0	0			1	0	0			0	0	0			1	0	0		
8. Urban District of East Grinstead ...		1	1	0			1	1	0			0	0	0			6	5	0		
9. Urban District of Haywards Heath...		0	0	0			4	3	0			1	0	0			3	0	0		
10. Urban District of Newhaven ...		22	22	5			28	24	0			3	1	0			10	9	1		
11. Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea...		0	0	0			41	3	0			0	0	0			20	4	3		
12. Urban District of Seaford ...		1	0	0			6	4	0			0	0	0			4	0	0		
13. Urban District of Uckfield ...		0	0	0			19	—	0			1	—	0			41	—	2		
Ten other Urban Districts	48653	25	24	5	·51	200	169	75	1	3·47	5·92	6	1	0	·12	0	99	30	6	1·99	61·85
14. Rural District of Battle ...		0	0	0			1	1	0			0	0	0			0	0	0		
15. Rural District of Chailey ...		0	0	0			31	20	0			0	0	1			3	3	1		
16. Rural District of Cuckfield ...		0	0	0			54	47	4			4	3	1			16	4	0		
17. Rural District of Eastbourne ...		0	0	0			36	12	1			0	0	0			11	4	0		
18. Rural District of East Grinstead ...		0	0	0			14	10	0			2	1	0			3	2	0		
19. Rural District of Hailsham ...		0	0	0			31	20	0			2	0	0			19	0	0		
20. Rural District of Hastings ...		0	0	0			2	2	0			0	0	0			1	1	0		
21. Rural District of Newhaven ...		0	0	0			13	—	0			0	0	0			22	—	1		
22. Rural District of Rye ...		0	0	0			2	2	0			0	0	0			6	5	1		
23. Rural District of Steyning East ...		0	0	0			10	2	0			0	0	0			4	3	0		
24. Rural District of Ticehurst ...		0	0	0			52	46	0			0	0	0			46	32	4		
25. Rural District of Uckfield ...		0	0	0			58	4	0			0	0	0			41	0	1		
Twelve Rural Districts	128520	0	0	0	0	0	304	166	5	2·31	16·44	8	4	2	·06	250	172	54	8	1·33	46·51
The Administrative County	247555	27	26	5	·19	185·1	640	382	7	2·58	10·93	19	7	2	·07	105·26	319	122	18	1·28	56·42

TABLE VIII.

	The Administrative County. Population, 247,555.			Three larger Towns. Population, 70,382.			Ten other Urban Districts. Population, 48,653.			Twelve Rural Districts. Population, 128,520.		
	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Percentage of cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Case Mortality, Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Percentage of cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Case Mortality, Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Percentage of cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Case Mortality, Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Percentage of cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Case Mortality Deaths per 1000 attacked.
SMALL POX ...	·1	96·4	185·1	·028	100	0	·51	96	200	0	0	0
SCARLET FEVER	2·58	59·7	10·93	2·37	84·4	5·99	3·47	44·3	5·92	2·31	54·6	16·44
TYPHOID FEVER	·07	36·8	105·26	·07	40·	0	·12	16·6	0	·06	50·	250
DIPHtheria ...	1·28	37·2	56·42	·68	79·2	83·3	1·99	30·3	61·85	1·33	31·9	46·51

CLOSURE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Closure of Schools on account of epidemic disease was required on 58 occasions during the year 1913. The following Table shews the cause for closures amongst the 178 Schools under the supervision of the East Sussex Education Committee.

- A. closures under Article 45 (b) of the Code of Regulations, under the advice or with the approval of the School Medical Officer ;
- B. closures effected on a formal requisition from the Local Sanitary Authority, under Article 57 ; and
- C. irregular closures.

Closures of schools under the Local Education Authorities for the Boroughs of Hove, Lewes, and Bexhill are not included.

TABLE IX.

1913.	REASON FOR CLOSURE.							Total Number of Closures.	A.	B.	C.
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Other causes.		Under Advice or with Approval of School Medical Officer	Under Requisition from the Local Sanitary Authority.	Irregular Closures.
1st January—31st March	5	2	1	11	—	2	1	22	9	12	1
1st April—30th June	—	7	—	6	3	1	—	17	2	9	—
1st July—30th Sept.	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	7	3	4	—
1st Oct.—31st Dec.	—	7	3	1	1	—	—	12	5	7	—
Totals for twelve months	5	19	4	21	5	3	1	58	25	32	1

SMALLPOX.

The following figures give the number of cases of this disease, which have been notified in the Administrative County during the last 20 years :—

1894	49 cases	1903	2 cases
1895	29 „	1904	10 „
1896	21 „	1905-6-7	} No case.
1897-8-9	No case.	-8-9-10	
1900	2 cases	1911	1 case.
1901	27 „	1912	No case.
1902	22 „	1913	27 cases

The nature of some of the cases in the 1904 outbreak, when altogether 10 cases were notified, was doubtful, and it is probable that one of the cases notified during the outbreak of 1913 was not a case of the disease.

After freedom from small-pox for nine years, except for a single case notified in 1911, a small outbreak, centred at Newhaven, occurred in the County during the first quarter of the year. Altogether 26 cases, with 5 deaths, were the result of the Newhaven outbreak. The cases were distributed as follows :—

			Number of houses affected.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Newhaven	...	...	7	22	5
Lewes	...	...	2	2	—
Rye	...	...	1	1	—
Seaford	...	...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			11	26	5
			—	—	—

Of the Newhaven cases, 11 occurred in one house, 3 in another, in two houses 2 members of the family became infected, and the 4 remaining cases occurred in four houses.

Cases at Newhaven : On the 18th January, 1913, 8 cases of small-pox were notified amongst the residents in a house on the East side of Newhaven. The first batch of cases included the occupier of the house, his wife and 5 children and one adult lodger. A household of twelve was made up with two other lodgers, one of whom had two grown-up daughters living with him : of these four, one developed small-pox on the 24th of January, and two others on the following day. Meanwhile another case had occurred, on the 23rd January, in the next-door house, from which a second case was notified on the 25th of January. It appears that those living in this house were in frequent communication with their next-door neighbours. On the 25th of January two additional cases were notified—one in a house the next but two to the house of the first cases, the other in a house just opposite. On the 31st of January the last three cases of the first phase of the outbreak were notified from a public-house situated within about 40 yards from the houses hitherto infected.

Amongst the 18 patients mentioned in the preceding paragraphs there were 4 deaths—3 amongst children, the fourth being that of a woman.

No more cases occurred at Newhaven until the 28th of February, when two fresh cases were notified from a house situated close to the focus of infection. There was not any evidence of direct contact between these fresh cases and the preceding ones ; but it was ascertained that a member of the family affected had visited the public-house mentioned above, and during the time when there would have been a risk of infection. The last two cases at Newhaven were notified on the 2nd of March, 1913 ; the patients were members of a family closely related to that of the patients notified on the 28th of February, and living in the same street as that in which the households affected in January lived : one death occurred amongst the last four patients.

In addition to the foregoing, another patient was notified as a case of small-pox ; but subsequent inquiry caused considerable doubt as to the exact nature of a fatal illness, and so the case is not included with the others.

Cases at Lewes : From a Report received from the Medical Officer of Health for Lewes it appears that a case of small-pox was notified in the town on the 26th of January. The patient was a boy who had been in contact with some of the Newhaven cases. A second case occurred in Lewes a little later ; the patient, again, had been in contact with Newhaven cases.

Case at Rye : A case of small-pox was notified at Rye on the 31st January, 1913. The history of the case is as follows. A Rye fishing ketch put into Newhaven on the 18th of January, left the port on the 21st of January, and put back into Rye Harbour on the 23rd January. The patient, one of the crew, stayed in his home until the 27th of January, when the ketch put out to sea again. He then became ill, was landed at Hastings on the 29th January, returned to Rye, and was removed with small-pox to the isolation hospital on the 1st of February.

Case at Seaford : From a Report received from the District Medical Officer of Health for Seaford it appears that a case of small-pox was notified in that town on the 5th March. It appears further that the patient, a boy of 17, was the brother of a woman engaged to be married to a young man living in Newhaven, who developed small-pox on the 2nd of March, and who had visited the house on several occasions up to, and until, the 26th of February.

Mortality Amongst Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Cases : The somewhat limited experience afforded by the Newhaven outbreak goes to confirm the prevalent estimation of the value of vaccination as a means of mitigating the severity of small-pox infection. It has been stated above that there were 5 deaths in the course of the Newhaven outbreak of 26 cases in all. All of the five deaths occurred amongst the 22 cases which occurred in Newhaven itself. And the figures relating to mortality and the influence of vaccination on mortality are striking. Separating the vaccinated from the unvaccinated cases, these figures are as follow :—

			Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Vaccinated persons	...	...	12	0
Unvaccinated persons	...	...	10	5
			—	—
			22	5
			—	—

Amongst the unvaccinated persons is included a woman who died, and who had stated that she had been vaccinated when a baby : but Dr. Parkhurst, Medical Officer of Health for Newhaven, informs me that no vaccination marks were visible.

As to the four cases of small-pox which developed outside Newhaven, and all of which recovered, I am informed that the Rye case, an adult of over 45 years of age, had been vaccinated in infancy, and it is stated that the Seaford patient shewed four good vaccination marks. Of the two Lewes cases, one was vaccinated for the first time, on the day on which he was exposed to infection, and the condition of the second case in this respect is not known.

As to the Source of Infection : Dr. Parkhurst investigated carefully the source of the infection introduced into Newhaven ; and there appears to be little doubt but that the disease was brought into the town by the brother of the occupier of the house in which the first cases occurred. It appears that this man, a sailor, came to stop at the house towards the end of November, 1912, and left the Port on the schooner "Mary," bound for Pentewan, Cornwall, on the 8th January, 1913. There is evidence that the man suffered from symptoms and an eruption, suggestive of small-pox, (back-ache, giddiness, and an eruption of "pimples") during his stay at the house ; but he did not come under medical observation.

Preventive Action taken by the Newhaven Sanitary Authority : Having regard to the very free communication between Newhaven and Lewes and adjoining parts of the County, it is a matter of congratulation that this outbreak was dealt with effectively at the very first by Dr. Parkhurst, the Medical Officer of Health for the Town and Port of Newhaven. With only a little less thoroughness of action a widely spread epidemic of the disease would have happened. But the action of the Local Sanitary Authority was successful, in that the infection was "bottled up" in the area within which it first shewed itself—and there were only the four "escaping" cases to be dealt with by the Medical Officers of Health for Lewes, Rye, and Seaford. And those four cases were, as the results shew, dealt with effectively.

The outbreak of small-pox at Newhaven was followed by a very general resort to vaccination by those who had previously neglected to avail themselves of its benefit. During the time of the outbreak some 1,000 persons living in the town were vaccinated, out of a population of about 6,700.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number, 640, of cases of scarlet fever notified during 1913 was considerably above the average of the preceding 12 years, and 7 deaths from this cause were registered. The morbidity in the several Grouped Districts was as follows : in the 3 larger towns there were cases in the proportion of 2·37 per 1,000 living, in the 10 smaller urban districts the proportion was 3·47 per 1,000 living, and in the 12 rural districts the proportion was 2·31 per 1,000 living. The morbidity for the whole County was represented by 2·58 per 1,000 living.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the County during each of the last 13 years has been as follows :—

		Number of cases notified.			Number deaths.
1901	...	399	...	...	2
1902	...	411	...	...	5
1903	...	294	...	...	1
1904	...	369	...	...	3
1905	...	415	...	...	4
1906	...	488	...	...	4
1907	...	569	...	...	9
1908	...	544	...	...	5
1909	...	583	...	...	11
1910	...	487	...	...	3
1911	...	412	...	...	1
1912	...	316	...	...	4
1913	...	640	...	...	7

The case mortality amongst the 5,927 cases notified during the 13 years has been at the rate of 9·95 deaths per 1,000 cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

The returns shew also an increased prevalence of diphtheria during 1913 as compared with the last few years. Altogether 319 cases were notified and 18 deaths were certified as being caused by the disease. It will be seen also that the case mortality for 1913 was distinctly lower than the average for the whole period.

	Number of cases notified		Number of deaths.	
1901	...	466	...	49
1902	...	327	...	21
1903	...	212	...	23
1904	...	189	...	12
1905	...	200	...	25
1906	...	248	...	14
1907	...	268	...	20
1908	...	284	...	14
1909	...	289	...	31
1910	...	244	...	7
1911	...	187	...	10
1912	...	247	...	14
1913	...	319	...	18

The case mortality for 1913 was at the rate of 56.42 per 1,000 as against an average similar rate of 75.5 for the 13 years.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The marked decrease during recent years in the prevalence of typhoid fever is still evident ; only 19 cases of the disease were notified in the Administrative County during the year 1913, and only 2 deaths from this disease occurred. The following figures shew the actual number of cases notified since 1901, together with the number of deaths :—

	Number of cases notified.		Number of deaths.	
1901	...	97	...	11
1902	...	77	...	15
1903	...	36	...	5
1904	...	35	...	9
1905	...	30	...	6
1906	...	50	...	4
1907	...	39	...	3
1908	...	19	...	2
1909	...	56	...	8
1910	...	34	...	9
1911	...	38	...	6
1912	...	27	...	2
1913	...	19	...	2

The case mortality for 1913 was at the rate of 105.26 per 1,000, as compared with an average of 147.21 for the 13 years. The 38 cases which occurred during the year were distributed as follows :—3 at Hove, 2 at Lewes, 6 cases in the 10 smaller towns, and 8 cases in the 12 rural districts.

MEASLES.

Measles is now notifiable only in the Borough of Bexhill (where 124 cases with 3 deaths were recorded) and the Rural District of Eastbourne (82 cases without any deaths). The prevalence of the disease throughout the County has been apparently below the average during the year, but was sufficient to require the closure of 21 schools.

The number of deaths registered in the Administrative County as being due to measles during each of the last 13 years was as follows :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Deaths	16	27	9	23	8	23	20	10	14	23	46	8	35

The above figures, it is hardly necessary to say, represent merely a fraction of the amount of mischief caused by this disease. They represent only deaths which occur during the acute stage of the disease ; the later mortality caused by the more remote effects of the disease is very much higher.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Closure of Schools on account of whooping cough was required in only 5 instances and the number of deaths due directly to the disease, 8, was the lowest during the last 13 years.

The number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during each of the last 13 years was as follows :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
<i>Deaths</i>	42	41	44	27	50	18	37	27	23	28	25	16	8

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following tabular statement sets out the provision made by the Local Sanitary Authorities in the County for the isolation of cases of infectious disease other than smallpox.

In addition to the District Authorities included in the Table as having made provision more or less complete for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, either by themselves maintaining hospitals or by entering into agreement with some District Authority already having a hospital within the Administrative County, there are certain others who have entered into arrangements for the use of beds with Authorities outside the County. Thus, the Newhaven Rural District Council have made arrangements with the Brighton Town Council for the admission of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria into the Sanatorium, for the use of their ambulance, and for disinfection. The Urban District Council of Battle and the Rural District Councils of Hastings and Battle have made similar arrangements for the admission of infectious cases from their districts into the Hastings Town Council's Sanatorium. The exact terms of these arrangements are not given, but it is stated that in the case of Battle Urban District 4 beds are reserved for general infectious diseases.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Sedgebrook Small-Pox Hospital.—This Hospital serves the Western Small-Pox Hospital District, which includes the Chailey, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Newhaven, Steyning East, and Uckfield Rural Districts, and the Burgess Hill, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Newhaven, Seaford, and Uckfield Urban Districts. The area of the combined districts is 272,812 acres the population (1911) 107,617, and the rateable value (1912) is £839,740.

The hospital is situated on the site of what was formerly Sedgebrook Farm, about 3 miles, by road, from Plumpton Railway Station, and the acreage of the site is 103. Sedgebrook Farm was acquired by the Cuckfield Rural District in 1902 for conversion into a small-pox hospital; the cost of land and buildings was £3,300, and additional money was spent on structural alterations and hospital equipment.

The County Council held an Inquiry on 11th February, 1902, as to the necessity for providing hospital accommodation for small-pox cases occurring in the proposed District, and an Order of the County Council constituting the District was confirmed by the Local Government Board on 29th September, 1902. On the application of the County Council the Local Government Board held an Inquiry on the 30th December, 1902, with regard to a loan in order to defray the expense of providing a hospital, and consent to a loan, not to exceed £5,700, was given on 15th July, 1903. The Sedgebrook Hospital was purchased from the Cuckfield Rural District Council, and certain monies expended on necessary structural alterations; the total amount of the loan was £5,455, and the period for re-payment is 30 years.

The hospital contains two wards, one with 6, the other with 5 beds; and there is ample space on the site for the erection of any additional temporary, or other buildings, that may be required.

A mortuary, ambulance house, and steam disinfecter (Thresh pattern) were taken over with the hospital, and the buildings, although originally used for farm purposes, have been well adapted to their present use.

Hailsham Small-Pox Hospital. — This is a small temporary building of 6 beds, which has proved of service in emergency; but it is understood that the Rural District Council were at one time desirous of coming to some arrangement with the Western Small-Pox Hospital District Committee for the reception of cases from the Hailsham District into Sedgebrook Hospital.

Temporary Hospital for Lewes Borough.—This is a galvanised iron building, with two wards, which was erected by the Borough Council at Offham, in 1901; there is no water supply, no mortuary, nor any provision for drainage.

The following Districts have hospital accommodation which could be used temporarily for cases of small-pox. At Bexhill the Berthon huts at Clinch Green might be available in time of emergency; and the Town Council of Rye, and the Rye Rural District Council have accommodation which might be similarly utilized. The Ticehurst Rural District Council have provided a site covered with cement concrete, on which a temporary building or tents could be erected at short notice.

The Town Council of Hove have made arrangements for the admission of patients into the Brighton Corporation's Hospital at Fulking Borstal; and the Eastbourne Rural District Council have an arrangement under which patients can be admitted into the Eastbourne Corporation's Hospital at Langney. In the latter case the arrangement includes payment of an annual retaining fee of £5 5s., with a weekly payment for each patient of £4 4s., or £3 3s. without medical treatment being provided.

In addition to the Small-Pox Hospitals existing within the County for cases from the component districts, the Corporation of Hastings have, within the area of the County, a Small-Pox Hospital with accommodation for 30 patients, the Corporation of Brighton have a similar hospital at Fulking Borstal in the Rural District of Steyning East.

Also the Corporation of Eastbourne have the Langney Hospital for the isolation of small-pox occurring within the County Borough. The Hospital is situated on the Crumbles, just outside the eastern border of the town and within the Eastbourne Rural District. The Hospital provides nominally for 18 patients in 3 separate wards; and there is ample space for the erection of additional accommodation when required.

The Town Councils of Bexhill and Rye, the Battle Urban and the Battle, Hastings and Rye Rural District Councils have made arrangements to retain certain beds for the reception of patients in the Hastings Corporation's Small-Pox Hospital at Brede, and the Portslade-by-Sea Urban District Council have made similar arrangements under which one bed is reserved in the Brighton Corporation's Small-Pox Hospital at Fulking Borstal.

The following statement of accounts shews the expenditure at the Western Small-Pox Hospital (Sedgebrook).

ISOLATION HOSPITALS FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN SMALL POX.

HOSPITAL.	Maintaining Authority.	District served by the Hospital.	Population served (as at census of 1911).	Total Number of Beds.	No. of Cases admitted into Hospital during 1913.			Provision of means for Isolating different Diseases.	REMARKS.
					Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Other Diseases.	
Hangleton Sanatorium.	Hove Town Council.	Borough of Hove. Portslade-by-Sea Urban District. Steyning East Rural District.	42,173 6,454 2,891 51,518	66	82	48	1	20	Original buildings completed in 1884, and first occupied in 1886. Site, 10 acres. With regard to the Sanatorium, Dr. Griffith writes in his Annual Report:— "There is accommodation for 66 patients in all. Persons are admitted from the Borough of Hove to the general wards without charge; private wards also are provided for those who wish. In 1912 an arrangement was made with the East Sussex Insurance Committee to receive male patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis; in 1913 23 men were admitted; Average number of Tuberculosis cases per diem ditto, other diseases 1 The Portslade-by-Sea Urban District Council pay £30 a year by way of retaining fee for one or two beds the user being limited to one if, and when, there are 22 patients in the Hospital, and ceasing altogether when there are 28 patients in the Hospital. Should any patients be admitted, the Urban District are to pay in addition, £2 2s. a week for Scarlet Fever cases, and £3 3s. a week for cases of Diphtheria or Typhoid Fever. The Steyning Rural District Council pay a retaining fee for the user of one bed only; when the bed is occupied additional charges are paid as under the arrangement with the Portslade-by-Sea Urban District Council. "Patients are required to pay the cost of maintenance only, and it is left to the discretion of the Medical Superintendent to admit patients in very poor circumstances without payment."
Lewes Isolation Hospital.	Lewes Town Council.	Borough of Lewes.	10,972	20	51	—	1	—	For Scarlet Fever, 1 block with 14 beds; for Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, 1 block with 12 beds; Observation Block, with 2 beds; Emergency Block, with 15 beds. "A new ward block has been completed which is arranged in two parts, each with two wards separated from one another ... two wards contain two beds and two contain four.
Clinch Green Temporary Isolation Hospital.	Bexhill Town Council.	Borough of Bexhill.	15,330	20	33	1	—	—	3 Berthon huts and 1 corrugated iron building with 2 wards of 5 beds each, another similar with 2 wards 3 beds each.
Udimore Joint Hospital.	Rye Town Council and Rye Rural District Council.	Borough of Rye. Rye Rural District.	4,229 7,146 11,375	16 12	3 2	11 5	—	—	2 Blocks, one with 2 wards of 4 beds each, the other 2 wards of 2 beds each.
Newhaven Isolation Hospital.	Newhaven Urban District Council, and Newhaven Port Sanitary Authority.	Newhaven Urban District and Port. Seaford Urban District.	6,665 4,787	12	24 4	9 —	1 —	—	Opened in 1906. Cost of building, ambulance, disinfectant, and all fittings other than actual furniture, £5,100. Cost of site (3 acres) £900. County Council contributed £1,500 towards cost, and make an annual grant of £50 a year. Seaford Urban District Council pay retaining fee of £75 a year, and 3 guineas a week for cases of scarlet fever and typhoid fever, and 2 guineas for diphtheria.
High Grove Sanatorium	East Grinstead Urban District Council and East Grinstead Rural District Council.	East Grinstead Urban District. East Grinstead Rural District.	7,090 13,007 20,097	8 8	1 10	5 2	— 1	—	Under Management of Joint Hospital Board.
Chailey Isolation Hospital.	Chailey Rural District Council.	Chailey Rural District. Uckfield Rural District. Uckfield Urban Council.	12,771 23,305 3,344 39,420	12	20 4 —	3 —	— —	—	Opened in 1902. Cost of site, buildings, and disinfectant £4769 16s. 6d., Cost of equipment, ambulance, etc., £395. Site of 2½ acres. Under an arrangement 5 beds are available for the use of the Uckfield Rural District. Beds are also available for the Uckfield Urban District. Opened in 1902. Cost of buildings and disinfectant £9,525. Cost of site (14½ acres), £1,015.
Dean Farm Hospital	Cuckfield Rural District Council.	Cuckfield Rural District. Cuckfield Urban District. Burgess Hill Urban District. Haywards Heath Urban District.	16,853 1,899 5,124 4,851 28,727	32	47 — 37 3	4 —	3 —	—	Cost of building, £2,700; cost of site £1,700.
Polegate Isolation Hospital.	Eastbourne Rural District Council.	Eastbourne Rural District.	5,347	8	12	4	—	—	Total cost of maintenance during 1913 £
Hailsham Isolation Hospital.	Hailsham Rural District Council.	Hailsham Rural District.	18,045	9	20	—	—	—	
Ticehurst Isolation Hospital.	Ticehurst Rural District Council.	Ticehurst Rural District.	13,505	16	46	32	—	—	

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During the year 1913 six cases of puerperal fever were notified, and 3 deaths were certified as being due to this cause. The mortality from this cause amongst women attended by certified midwives, who are under the supervision of the County Council, was rather less than the mortality amongst all cases in the County. The certified midwives attended at the birth of 1,659 living children, representing 38.29 per cent. of the total number of children born in the County during the year. There were not any deaths amongst the mothers attended by the midwives. During the preceding year, 1912, the midwives attended 37.8 per cent. of the total number of children born, whilst the mortality in their practice represented 20 per cent. of the total mortality in the County from this cause during the year.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The mortality from diarrhœa and enteritis was higher in 1913 than during 1912; in the latter year a cool and very rainy summer was the means of reducing this mortality figure to such an extent that only 29 deaths from diarrhœa were certified during the whole 12 months. In spite of the apparent rise, the rate for 1913 may be considered satisfactory, having regard to the climatic conditions.

TABLE X.
DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

	Three Large Towns.				10 other Urban Districts				12 Rural Districts.				The Administrative County.			
	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5 years & upwards	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5 years & upwards	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5 years & upwards	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5 years & upwards	All ages
1901 ...	5	1	1	7	7	3	5	15	5	4	3	12	17	8	9	34
1902 ...	25	7	4	36	5	1	3	9	4	5	6	15	34	13	13	60
1903 ...	15	3	1	19	7	3	0	10	6	2	4	12	28	8	5	41
1904 ...	37	3	4	44	15	3	0	18	15	4	2	21	67	10	6	83
1905 ...	29	4	3	36	7	2	0	9	10	0	1	11	46	6	4	56
1906 ...	33	6	6	45	17	2	2	21	7	2	1	10	57	10	9	76
1907 ...	9	2	3	14	4	0	1	5	9	1	9	19	22	3	13	38
1908 ...	13	1	0	14	4	4	0	8	8	3	1	12	25	8	1	34
1909 ...	10	1	4	15	4	0	1	5	4	0	1	5	18	1	6	25
1910 ...	12	3	0	15	6	3	0	9	1	0	10	11	19	6	10	35
1911 ...	40	4	7	51	15	1	7	23	12	6	7	25	67	11	21	99
1912 ...	7	1	2	10	4	1	2	7	8	0	4	12	19	2	8	29
1913 ...	12	13	4	29	7	0	1	8	5	3	3	11	24	16	8	48

Altogether 4333 births were registered during the year—1,096 in the three larger towns, 947 in the ten smaller urban districts, and 2290 in the twelve rural districts. The death-rate from diarrhœa amongst infants under 12 months of age was, therefore, at the rate at 5.5 per 1,000 births during the year.

The 24 deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis which occurred at ages under 12 months were divided amongst the Grouped Districts as follows :—

	Under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Number under 12 months.	Local Infantile mortality Rate from diarrhœa and enteritis.
Three Large Towns ...	0	4	3	3	2	12	10.94
Ten other Urban Districts	1	2	2	1	1	7	7.39
Twelve Rural Districts ...	0	3	1	1	0	5	2.18
The Administrative County	1	9	6	5	3	24	5.5

TUBERCULOSIS.

The County Scheme for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is, so far as Dispensary treatment is concerned, complete at the time of writing this. The Lewes Dispensary was opened on the 20th November, 1913, in premises rented from the Board of the Lewes Victoria Hospital and Dispensary; Hove Dispensary was opened on the 30th December, 1913, at a house rented by the County Council and subsequently adapted to its purpose: the Hastings Dispensary was opened on the 31st December, 1913, on premises rented from the Board of the East Sussex Hospital, the Dispensary providing, under agreement, for the County Borough of Hastings as well as for patients from the Administrative County.

The Dispensaries in course of erection on land rented at East Grinstead and Hailsham were still in the Contractors hands at the end of the year, and have since been completed,

The Hailsham Dispensary was opened on 12th August, 1914, and the East Grinstead Dispensary on the 24th August, 1914.

During the year 1913 the number of deaths certified in the Administrative County as caused by phthisis, or pulmonary tuberculosis, was 216: of these 117 were registered in the urban districts and 99 in the rural districts. Only 1 of these deaths occurred in a child under the age of 5 years.

As will be seen from Table XI., the phthisis death-rate for the Administrative County during 1913 was slightly higher than in the 4 previous years. The first set of figures shew the death-rates from phthisis per 1,000 living for the several grouped districts, the second set shew the rate for the County as a whole, and the third set shew the rates for England and Wales.

TABLE XI.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Three large Towns ...	·89	1·03	1·30	·88	1·02	·79	·89	·75	·79	·88
Ten other Urban Districts ...	1·35	1·08	1·05	·99	1·02	1·05	·87	1·01	·64	1·13
Twelve Rural Districts ...	·95	·91	·96	·77	·76	·69	·74	·72	·72	·77
The Administrative County:—										
Total number of deaths from phthisis ...	230	224	249	198	210	189	193	192	179	216
Estimated mortality per 1000 living ...	1·01	·98	1·07	·84	·89	·79	·80	·79	·73	·87
England and Wales										
Urban Counties ...	1·236	1·14	1·15	1·14	1·11	1·08	1·01	1·05	1·03	*
Rural Counties ...	1·331	1·349	1·21	1·21	1·18	1·14	1·07	·93	·89	*
	1·171	1·162	1·08	1·09	1·1	1·04	·98	·82	·78	*

* These rates are not yet available.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases of phthisis notified between 1st February, 1913, and 3rd January, 1914, that is to say, the first 48 weeks during which the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which requires notification of all cases, has been in force, was 347, of which 9 had been previously notified, leaving the total of 338 primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition to these, 174 cases of tuberculosis of parts other than the lungs were notified, of which five had been previously notified, leaving the total of 169 primary notifications.

COUNTY OF EAST SUSSEX.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st February, 1913, to end of the week ended on the 3rd January, 1914.

Age periods.	Number of notifications on Form A.													Number of notifications on Form B.					Number of notifications on Form C.			
	Primary notifications.													Total Notifications including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upward	Age uncertain.	Total.									
Pulmonary Males	—	2	5	6	14	16	50	27	27	12	7	7	173	176	1	2	1	—	4	4	3	16
„ Females	—	1	5	5	12	22	50	28	16	13	5	2	159	165	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	7
Non-pulmonary Males	2	12	21	15	9	9	4	3	3	2	2	4	86	87	—	2	1	1	4	4	—	—
Non-pulmonary Females	3	9	13	11	10	7	8	9	2	1	—	3	76	79	—	2	1	—	3	4	—	—
Totals	5	24	44	27	45	44	112	67	48	28	14	16	494	507	1	6	5	1	13	14	3	23

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, Etc., ACT, 1909.

The following table gives, as completely as may be, the information available from the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health as to the administration of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909. In some cases, however, the returns are not sufficiently nearly in accordance with the provisions of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, to enable an exhaustive return to be made for the whole County.

DISTRICTS.	ACCOMMODATION (Census 1911)				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Total Number of occupied houses.	Total number of tenements (private families.)	Tenements of less than 5 rooms.	Tenements of less than 5 rooms occupied by 5 or more persons.	Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909.	Number of dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	Number of representations made to the Local Authority.	Number of closing orders made.	The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders.	Number of dwelling-houses, which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.	Demolition orders made.
BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICTS.											
Hove ...	7690	9875	3905	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexhill ...	2771	3168	1098	257	123	1	1	1	13	1	0
Lewes ...	2520	2625	714	177	93	3	46	0	37	0	0
Rye ...	1015	1038	329	106	42	1	1	0	41	0	0
Battle ...	675	702	368	98	59	3	—	0	18	3	0
Burgess Hill ...	1177	1242	398	115	151	0	0	0	116	0	0
Cuckfield ...	396	419	142	31	214	—	—	—	41	—	—
East Grinstead ...	1430	1557	586	161	35	3	0	0	34	0	0
Haywards Heath ...	983	1037	283	65	66	0	0	0	15	0	0
Newhaven ...	1210	1321	506	161	*34	11	1	7	38	0	0
Portslade-by-Sea ...	1293	1461	485	139	165	0	0	0	65	0	0
Seaford ...	867	859	164	32	99	6	—	2	47	—	0
Uckfield ...	688	757	188	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Boroughs and Urban Districts ...	22715	26061	9166	2062	1081	28	49	10	465	4	0
RURAL DISTRICTS.											
Battle ...	1561	1571	849	256	91	—	0	0	38	0	0
Chailey ...	2583	2632	1160	334	133	0	0	0	26	0	0
Cuckfield ...	3677	3815	1424	368	110	3	3	0	63	—	—
Eastbourne... ..	1200	1214	535	173	86	—	—	1	29	—	0
East Grinstead ...	2948	3018	1197	333	134	3	1	1	113	2	1
Hailsham ...	3924	3993	1496	429	185	2	2	1	75	—	—
Hastings ...	431	441	236	54	336†	28	0	0	28	0	0
Newhaven ...	923	936	385	124	78	4	4	4	62	3	—
Rye ...	1712	1726	899	235	95	3	3	0	80	0	0
Steyning East ...	565	571	225	60	86	0	0	0	72	0	0
Ticehurst ...	3089	3104	1442	420	167	11	11	9	39	4	—
Uckfield ...	5104	5136	1891	523	331	—	45	6	12	—	0
Total Rural Districts ...	27717	28157	11739	3309	1832	54	69	22	637	9	1
Total for Administrative County ...	50432	54218	20905	5371	2913	82	118	32	1102	13	1

* Including re-inspections.

† Visits.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

The following information appears in the respective District Annual Reports :—

BOROUGH OF HOVE.

Dr. Griffith, Medical Officer of Health, reports that, "there is no shortage of houses for the working classes. . . . There is little serious overcrowding; 21 instances were dealt with in 1913, which were sufficiently bad to prejudice the health of the occupants. . . . In a few instances the improper use of underground sleeping rooms has come to my notice, but no difficulty was found in getting the faults remedied."

Eighty-two new houses were erected during the year 1913.

BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.

Dr. Weston, Medical Officer of Health, states that "during the year a number of houses were inspected. As the Urban portion, which gives housing accommodation to the major portion of the Borough, is quite modern, the houses show very few structural faults. The faults generally found have been damp and want of re-papering and re-painting, with other minor defects to sinks, gullies, etc." One hundred and twenty-three dwelling houses were inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, one house was found to be unfit for human habitation, and one closing order was made. Three houses were condemned and closed by owners without representation, but by advice of the Local Authority.

BOROUGH OF LEWES.

Dr. Steinhaeuser, Medical Officer of Health, reports that ninety-three dwelling-houses were inspected during the year under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and three were considered unfit for human habitation; two houses were closed voluntarily and thirty-seven houses were remedied without closing orders; altogether, forty-six representations were made to the Sanitary Authority.

"Eleven new houses, designed for the artisan class, have been erected or are in course of erection. Four streets were systematically inspected, comprising 81 houses, in addition to other inspections."

BOROUGH OF RYE.

Dr. Harratt, Medical Officer of Health, reports that "the number of houses in the Borough, at the last census, was 1,045. To these, about a dozen-and-a-half new ones can be added, mostly of the artisan class description. The house accommodation is quite ample, and, with a few possible exceptions, fit for habitation."

The number of houses inspected during the year under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was forty-two, and one dwelling house was considered to be unfit for human habitation; one representation was made to the Local Authority, and the dwelling-house concerned was closed without a Closing Order being made. Forty-one dwelling-houses were remedied without the making of closing orders."

"The principal defects were insufficiency of air space and light, structural and defective drainage."

BATTLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Brough, Medical Officer of Health, states that "during 1913, fifty-nine houses were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, and Sanitary Inspector. Three houses were pronounced unfit for human habitation and have been repaired. Twenty-three houses were found defective in various ways, and eighteen of them have been repaired. . . . Only one serious case of overcrowding was discovered, and the matter has been remedied. The defects which were discovered were much of the same nature as in former years."

It is reported that a distinct improvement has been made in the housing of the working classes in the district.

BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that one hundred-and-fifty-one houses have been inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and Housing Inspection of District Regulations, 1910, and that one hundred-and-sixteen houses found to be defective were remedied without the making of closing orders. It is stated that the defects found were :—Defective walls, floors and roofs, causing dampness, defective ventilation in passages and want of light and general want of cleanliness.

CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that two hundred-and-fourteen inspections were made under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909. "During the year application was made to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow the sum of £2,200 for the purchase of land, a part of which was to be used as a site for the erection of working class dwellings under Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. An Inquiry was held . . . and sanction eventually given to borrow the money. Plans for cottages have been prepared and submitted to the Local Government Board.

During the year, of the three houses for which a closing order was made during 1912, one house was demolished and two were repaired and made fit for habitation.

EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Wallis, Medical Officer of Health, reports that "the cottage accommodation in this District has improved of late years. . . . There is still a demand for workmen's dwellings at a rent of 5s. to 7s. per week. . . . With very few exceptions the general housing conditions in the District may be said to be good."

The number of dwelling houses inspected during the year 1913 under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was thirty-five, and three of such houses were considered to be unfit for human habitation. The defects in thirty-four dwelling houses were remedied without the making of closing orders. The general defects found were :—Damp floors and walls from defective surface drain, defective guttering, dirty condition of inside walls and ceilings.

HAYWARDS HEATH URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that sixty-six houses have been inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Housing Inspection of District Regulations, 1910. In fifteen of these sanitary defects were found and remedied.

NEWHAVEN URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Parkhurst, Medical Officer of Health, reports that "there have been three new dwelling houses erected during the year. . . . Fifty-one houses have been dealt with under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, during the past year. . . . Notices were served on the various owners of these premises to put their property into a satisfactory condition with the result that one house was closed voluntarily, six were closed by order of the Council, thirty-eight were put into a fairly satisfactory sanitary condition, while the remaining six are still under consideration. Four cases of over-crowding were brought to the notice of the Authority ; these were dealt with and the condition remedied." The number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was as follows :—1st inspection, 22 ; 2nd. inspection, seventeen. The general defects found were :—deficient light, deficient ventilation, dampness, insanitary yards.

PORTSLADE-BY-SEA URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Griffith, Medical Officer of Health, reports that the number of houses inspected under the Housing Regulations was 165, and that none were found unfit for habitation. In 65 houses defects were remedied without the making of closing orders. The general defects found were :—without a suitable receptacle for ashes, without a suitable flushing apparatus for water closets, in dirty condition, over-crowded, damp walls. The number of new houses erected during the year was 12. The number of houses unoccupied at the end of the year 1913 was 58.

SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, states that 99 houses have been inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Housing Regulations, and that 6 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation. Two closing orders were made and 47 houses were repaired as a result of inspection. It is stated that the accommodation for the working classes appears at present to be sufficient.

UCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that the Sanitary Inspector is appointed to carry out the inspections under the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909, and the Housing Regulations, 1910, and that no details, up to March 5th, 1914, could be obtained from the Inspector.

BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that the number of houses inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, was 91, and that the number of defects found and remedied without the making of orders was 38. The general defects found were :—dampness of walls and foundations due to the want of damp-proof courses, defective walls, roofs, foul privies. Fifty-two houses were inspected in the parish of Brightling, 17 in the parish of Whatlington, and 21 in the parish of Catsfield, and only three cases of overcrowding were discovered. The average number of persons per bedroom was 1.5.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Dow, Medical Officer of Health, states that the number of houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was 133, and that defects in 26 houses were remedied without the making of closing orders. "The general conditions which were found to be present were :—Want of drainage and some dampness."

CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that the number of houses inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Housing Regulations, 1910, was 110, and the number of houses condemned was 3. Representations were made under Section 17 of the Act to the Local Authority in three cases, and defective houses were remedied without closing orders in 63 cases. There were not any closing orders. The general defects found were :—Defective roofs, defective and dirty walls and ceilings, defective floors, defective windows, and deficient ventilation.

EASTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, states that 86 houses have been inspected under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and that one closing order was made. Twenty-nine houses are repaired, and 213 are under repair. The general defects found were :—Dampness due to want of damp-proof course, defective walls, defective roofs, defective floors, want of sufficient light and ventilation in bedrooms, defective paving in back-yards.

EAST GRINSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that during the past year (1913) 1,424 inspections were made by the Inspector under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Housing Regulations, 1910. Three houses were condemned, one representation was made to the Local Authority and one closing order made. 113 defective houses were remedied without the making of closing orders, and two defective houses were remedied after closing orders had been issued. The general defects found were :—Defective drains, closets, roofs and gullies, dampness of ground floors, defective walls, want of light in staircases, want of ventilation and cleanliness.

HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that 185 houses were inspected during the year under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and two houses were condemned. Representations were made to the Local Authority in respect of one house and 20 defective houses were remedied without the making of closing orders. The general defects found were :—Dampness, dilapidated and dirty walls, defective drainage, roofs, ceilings, floors, windows, staircases, guttering and down-spouting, bedroom ventilation, damp foundations, etc.

HASTINGS RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Lewis, Medical Officer of Health, reports that, "in connection with the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, the Inspector, has paid 336 visits. Twenty-eight houses were found unfit for human habitation, the defects were all remedied without the necessity for closing orders being applied for. The housing accommodation for agricultural labourers is sufficient. Most of the cottages are detached, and there is ample air-space No special houses have been erected for the working classes."

NEWHAVEN RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that 78 houses have been inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Housing Regulations, 1910, and that 4 houses were condemned ; representations were made to the Local Authority in 4 cases and closing orders made. 62 defective houses were remedied without the making of closing orders, and, in three cases, defective houses were remedied after closing orders were made. The general defects found were :—Defective drainage, roofs, walls, and foundations, dampness, due to want of damp-proof course, defective ventilation and lighting, due to want of window space area, etc.

RYE RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Wynne, Medical Officer of Health, reports that "the houses of the working classes in the district are generally built of brick with tiled roofs there are a few wooden houses and some are thatched. The supply is rather deficient, and, in some cases, farm buildings and hop-pickers' huts have been occupied by families or single men for several months. . . . During the year, 4 new cottages and three rather larger houses have been built in the District." Ninety-five dwelling houses were inspected under, and for the purposes of, Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and three of these were found to be unfit for human habitation ; representations were made to the Local Authority in three cases, but there were no closing orders made. The general defects found were in respect of drainage and closet accommodation.

TABULAR STATEMENT, shewing Districts either
Water Company, or Local Sanitary Authority.

	Population at Census of 1911.	Number of Inhabited Houses at Census of 1911.	Sanitary Authority in which under the
Urban District of Hove	42,173	7,690	Brighton Town Council
" " " Lewes	10,972	2,520	
" " " Bexhill	15,330	2,771	
" " " Rye	4,229	1,015	Rye Town Council
" " " Battle	2,924	675	Battle Urban District
" " " Burgess Hill	5,124	1,177	
" " " Cuckfield... ..	1,899	396	Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board
" " " East Grinstead	7,089	1,430	
" " " Haywards Heath	4,851	983	Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board
" " " Newhaven	6,665	1,210	
" " " Portslade-by-Sea	6,454	1,293	Brighton Town Council
" " " Seaford	4,787	867	
" " " Uckfield	3,344	688	
Thirteen Urban Districts	115,841	22,715	
Rural District of Battle	6,636	1,561	Hastings Town Council
" " " Chailey	12,769	2,583	Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board
" " " Cuckfield	16,853	3,677	{ Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board Brighton Town Council
" " " Eastbourne	5,347	1,200	
" " " East Grinstead	13,007	2,948	{ East Grinstead Rural Sanitary supply from the (parts of Worthenham)
" " " Hailsham	18,045	3,924	
" " " Hastings	1,768	431	Hastings Town Council
" " " Newhaven	5,033	923	{ Brighton Town Council dean, Stanmer, and
" " " Rye	7,146	1,712	{ Rye Rural District Rye Town Council of, and Rye Harbour
" " " Steyning East	2,891	565	{ Steyning East Rural Sanitary Poynings). Brighton Town Council ton Rural, Portsoken
" " " Ticehurst	13,505	3,089	
" " " Uckfield	23,305	5,104	
Twelve Rural Districts	126,305	27,717	
The Administrative County	242,146	50,432	

ded with Water Supply, or within Statutory area of a
supplying under the Public Health Acts.

ards supplying water Districts, alth Act, 1875.	Limited Liability Companies supplying water in respective Districts, including Companies who have not exercised a Statutory power to supply.
l. rd. rd.	Lewes Water Company. Bexhill Water and Gas Company. Burgess Hill Water Company. East Grinstead Gas and Water Company. Newhaven and Seaford Water Company. Newhaven and Seaford Water Company. Uckfield Water Company.
stfield and Crowhurst). rd (Wivelsfield). rd. combe).	Bexhill Water and Gas Company (Ashburnham, Catsfield). { Lewes Water Company (St. Ann Without, St. John Without, South Malling Without, Southover With- out). { Burgess Hill Water Company (Ditchelling). { Burgess Hill Water Company (Albourne, Hurstper- point, Sayers Common, and Twineham). { Eastbourne Waterworks Company (Willingdon, Jev- ington, Westham, Pevensey, East Dean, Friston, West Dean, Littlington, Lullington, Wilmington, Folkington). { East Grinstead Gas and Water Company (Forest Row). { Crawley and District Water Company (Three Bridges, Pound Hill). { Crowborough District Water Company (Withyham). { Hailsham Waterworks Company (part of Hailsham, Hellingly). { Eastbourne Waterworks Company (part of Hailsham, Polegate, Arlington). { Bexhill Water and Gas Company (Hooe, Ninfield, Wartling, and part of Herstmonceux). { East Sussex Gas and Waterworks Company, obtain- ing supply from Ticehurst Water Works (Heath- field). Newhaven and Seaford Water Company, (Piddinghoe Bishopstone, Denton, South Heighton).
ts of Fairlight and Ore). ner, Ovingdean, Rotting- mbe). (Winchelsea). and Rye Foreign, parts t Council (Fulking and ingleton, Patcham, Pres- West Blatchington).	Crowborough District Water Company (Wadhurst and Frant). { Ticehurst District Water Company (Hurst Green, Etchingham, Robertsbridge, Burwash, and Tice- hurst). { Crowborough and District Water Company (Crow- borough, Mayfield, Hadlow Down, Rotherfield, and Buxted). { Uckfield Water Company (Little Horsted, Isfield Buxted, Maresfield, Framfield, and Fletching).

STEYNING EAST RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Griffith, Medical Officer of Health, reports that "all the cottages in the district have been inspected within the last three years, excepting thirty-two ; the chief defects are dampness, defective roofs, ceilings and floors. There has been no occasion to deal with over-crowding as a nuisance injurious to health." Eight-six houses have been inspected under the Housing Regulations, and there were not any of these found unfit for human habitation ; the defects in 72 houses were remedied without the making of closing orders.

TICEHURST RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that 167 houses were inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. Defects were found in 48 of these ; representations were made, under Section 17 of the Act, concerning 11 houses unfit for occupation ; and closing orders were made in respect of nine of these. Four houses were rendered fit for habitation after the making of closing orders, the other 5 houses being closed ; three houses were demolished voluntarily by the owners and 39 houses were repaired. "The character of the defects found were :—General dilapidations, dampness, defective drainage, and defective closet accommodation."

UCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, Medical Officer of Health, reports that "considerable attention has been given to the Inspection of Houses in the District during the year 1913. Reports and representations under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, have been made by the Medical Officer of Health with respect to 4 houses ; three of these are under repair, and one is to be pulled down. . . . 626 house inspections have been made during the year, of which, 331 were made under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, as compared with 183 during the previous year and 60 during the year 1911. . . The general defects found have been in respect of drainage, dampness and water supply."

LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES.

The accompanying tabular statement shews the various districts of the Administrative County which are within the area of a public water supply or which, not being within a statutory area are supplied by arrangement.

The following information as to supplies from private wells, etc., is abstracted from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

BOROUGH OF LEWES.

A few houses are supplied by the Cliffe Well and other private wells.

BATTLE URBAN DISTRICT.

In the rural parts of the district the water supply is obtained from wells.

NEWHAVEN URBAN DISTRICT.

There are a few houses in this district which derive their water from a separate well. This water is of good quality.

SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Six houses remote from the mains of the Company obtain their supply from rain-water tanks.

UCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Of the total number of houses (826) in the district, 652 are supplied with water from the Water Works Company, while the remainder are supplied from wells.

BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT.

Except for one or two houses in the parishes of Crowhurst and Westfield, the district is supplied from private wells, springs and streams.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT.

The water in the rural parts is supplied almost entirely by means of wells.

UCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

39 additional houses have been connected with the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board's mains during the year. The Burgess Hill Water Company supply water to the parishes of Hurstpierpoint, Sayers Common and Twineham, which is supplied through the Council's main, the water being purchased in bulk from the Water Company. It is stated that 2,231 houses in the district are supplied from water mains and 1,187 are supplied from wells.

EASTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

The Eastbourne Water Company supply water to Pevensey, Pevensey Bay, Westham, Eastdean, Friston, Jevington and Willingdon. The water supply in other parts of the district is chiefly derived from wells.

HASTINGS RURAL DISTRICT.

Except for 8 houses in Fairlight and 22 in Ore, supplied by the Hastings Corporation, the whole district depends upon shallow wells. The water obtained from the wells is soft, and of good quality. Samples are occasionally taken for analysis.

NEWHAVEN RURAL DISTRICT.

Bishopstone, Denton, and South Heighton are supplied with water from the Newhaven and Seaford Water Works Company. Part of Bishopstone is supplied from the Brighton Railway Company's Waterworks at Denton. Houses in Falmer, Stanmer, Ovingdean, Rottingdean, and Telscombe are supplied by the Brighton Town Council. Arrangements have been made to supply 35 houses at Piddinghoe with water from the Newhaven and Seaford Water Works Company.

The rest of the district generally depends upon shallow wells.

RYE RURAL DISTRICT.

The water tower in the grounds of the Rye Union supplies portions of Playden and Rye Foreign. Rye Harbour is supplied from the Borough of Rye. The supply of wells from Winchelsea Waterworks has been adequate. The rest of the district depends for its water supply upon wells and springs.

STEYNING EAST (RURAL) DISTRICT.

Poynings is supplied from a spring. Fulking is similarly supplied from another spring; some of the outlying cottages have wells; some use stream water, after filtration. The rest of the district is supplied by the Brighton Corporation.

TICEHURST RURAL DISTRICT.

Seven hundred and fifty-nine houses in the district are now supplied with water from the Water Company's mains. The Water Companies supplying water to the district are the Crowborough Water Company and the Ticehurst Water Company.

UCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

Forty-two houses in Crowborough and Rotherfield were connected with the mains of the Crowborough and District Water Company during the year, bringing the total number supplied up to 1,340. At Mayfield 13 houses were connected during the year, bringing the total number up to 252. The supply of water to Waldron Parish is purchased in bulk and distributed through the pipes of the East Sussex Water Company.

THE RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTS, 1876 and 1893.

The following matters in connection with the administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts may be referred to:

Substantial progress was made during the year with the Lewes Outfall Works and Sewerage Scheme. Communications have passed between the county council and the local authority concerned with regard to the unsatisfactory working of the Polegate sewage works in the Hailsham Rural District, and with regard to the projected new scheme.

Representations were made to the Uckfield Rural District Council with regard to the unsatisfactory conditions of sewage disposal at Horeham Road. The matter has received the attention of the Rural District Council, and it is understood that a complete Scheme is now under consideration.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A complete list of inquiries held during the twelve months. by the Local Government Board, with respect to expenditure on new works for sewerage and sewage disposal, will be found in the appendix.

The following information with regard to sewage works, &c. is taken from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

BOROUGH OF HOVE.

The system of drainage throughout the Borough is modern, with intercepting traps between the house drains and the sewers. New sewers have been constructed to the length of one mile, in addition to those in new streets.

BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.

The alterations in the sewerage system by the construction of the additional storage tanks and provision of storm water overflow and storm water relief sewer, with enlargement of part of the existing sewer, was completed during the year. With the exception of small extensions, there has not been any new sewerage work carried out during the year.

House refuse is removed once a week in the majority of cases, in some cases twice a week, and in a few cases daily.

BOROUGH OF LEWES.

The sewage of the town enters the tidal river Ouse. The new sewerage scheme, part of which has been already completed, provides for the diversion of all sewers to a central station, where the sewage after screening and passing through settling tanks will be discharged, at some distance below the town, through one outfall into the river at suitable state of the tide. Many of the sewers are modern and sound, but some old brick sewers still remain. A few houses are drained into cesspools. An extension of sewerage has been carried out at Malling Hill. During the year 89 closets have been provided with flushing cisterns. Collection of house refuse is made once a week ; waste material is deposited at the Corporation's Wharf and burnt there.

BOROUGH OF RYE.

It is reported that the sewerage and drainage of the town are well attended to, and that certain alterations and additions which have been made appear to meet the requirements of the district. Removal of house refuse has been carried out expeditiously.

BATTLE URBAN DISTRICT.

The sewage works at Marley now deal with the sewage from the whole town, with the exception of 10 houses in Western Avenue, which lie at too low a level to permit their being connected with the main sewer, 2 houses in High Street, near Western Avenue, and 4 houses at the top of Battle Hill.

The question of the condition of affairs at Western Avenue and of two houses near is under consideration, and negotiations are taking place with a view to connecting the four houses on Battle Hill with the sewer.

In the rural parts of the district privies are still used, but they are gradually being replaced by pail closets.

Ash pits are cleared once a week and ash bins each morning.

BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT.

The drainage of Burgess Hill is conveyed through about 11 miles of stoneware pipes. The sewage is discharged on to land and treated by broad irrigation, and crops such as peppermint, mangolds, rye grass and cabbages are grown. Contact filter beds with automatic filling and discharging action have been added recently in order to assist the hardclay land in the purification of the sewage. During the year 1913, the profit on the farming operations at the sewage farm was about £50 ; the profit on the crop of oil of peppermint being £46. The sewers are flushed frequently and ventilated by shafts. There are some 1,372 houses in the district, and all of these, with the exception of 29 houses, which drain into cesspools, are connected with the sewers.

House refuse is collected once a week.

CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

The sewers of the town are of stoneware pipes socketed with cement joints. The sewage is irrigated over land, and crops are grown. The effluent from the farm is good. 47 houses are connected with cesspools, 382 houses are connected with the sewers and 10 houses have pail closets.

House refuse is removed from all houses once a week. Three cesspools are regularly emptied by the Council.

EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

The sewage, after bacterial treatment, is dealt with effectively by broad irrigation.

The removal of house refuse has been well performed, 1,834 loads having been collected during the twelve months. The Council have provisionally purchased a piece of land on which they hope to erect a destructor.

HAYWARDS HEATH URBAN DISTRICT.

The sewers in the district are reported to be in good condition: they are flushed at frequent intervals, and are well ventilated. The sewage is dealt with by broad irrigation and the effluent is satisfactory.

House refuse is removed once a week, and the ashes taken by brickmakers.

NEWHAVEN URBAN DISTRICT.

The drainage is discharged by two outfalls into the harbour. These outlets are opened twice daily two hours before low water. It is stated that it is questionable if the main sewer in Fort Road, which takes all the sewage on the west side is adequate, and that the sewerage system in the upper part of the town is in need of more ventilation. The sewers are flushed periodically with disinfectants.

House refuse is collected once a week by the Sanitary Authority, and cesspools are emptied by the owners. Twelve houses are provided with cesspools and 20 with earth closets. Four complaints have been received during the year as to the emptying of cesspools.

PORTSLADE-BY-SEA URBAN DISTRICT.

The main sewers, which discharge into the sea at Southwick are under the control of the Portslade and Southwick Joint Sewers Board. The system was completed in 1901. All the premises, with the exception of 14 houses are now drained into the main sewers. There is a separate system for carrying off rain water, with four outfalls at Shoreham Harbour, but it is understood that it is proposed to alter this arrangement and application has been made to the Local Government Board to borrow £3,000 to provide separate storm-water sewers for the northern part of the district, and a new outfall further out in the Harbour.

House refuse is collected once a week.

SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

The sewage of the town is collected in pipe sewers and discharged into the sea at certain periods of the flow of the tide. The extension of the outfall sewer further towards the sea was completed during the year, and the new drainage scheme is reported to be working satisfactorily. All houses, with the exception of 2 cottages, are now connected with the sewer.

House refuse is removed from houses once, and in several parts of the town is collected twice, a week.

UCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

The sewage of 650 of the 826 houses in the town is conveyed by pipe sewers to the outfall works. It is understood that a new sewerage system and sewage disposal works are under consideration, and that a scheme for sewerage a block of houses called North Row has been prepared.

At Ringles Cross 34 houses drain into a cesspool which overflows on land, and at Ridgewood the sewage from several houses discharges on land and is irrigated.

House refuse is removed once a fortnight.

BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT.

The disposal of sewage generally is by means of cesspools, privies, middens, and pail closets. There is a sewerage system with land irrigation at the Harrow, Hollington Road.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT.

It is reported that the drainage works at Newick, Barcombe, Firl and Ditchling are working well. It appears that some scheme of drainage should be adopted at Plumpton and Cooksbridge, and that a Committee has been appointed to go into the matter.

CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

It is reported that all of the sewage disposal works in the district are in good order, and at Ardingly and Lindfield the sewage farms are said to be in good condition. It appears that the disposal of sewage at Handcross and Cuckfield Rural is not satisfactory, and that at Horsted Keynes a system of water carriage is necessary for dealing with the sewage.

The number of cesspools in Handcross, Staplefield and Cuckfield Rural is 207.

EASTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

The sewerage works at Pevensey and Westham were completed during the year and connections with house drains are being made. Fifty-two houses in Pevensey and fifteen in Westham have been connected.

It is reported that the Willingdon outfall works is in good condition, and the effluent is said to be good.

Removal of house refuse is undertaken at Pevensey, Westham and Willingdon, and at Alfriston pail closets are emptied as well as house refuse removed.

EAST GRINSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT.

The sewage works at Turners Hill, Three Bridges, Groombridge, Ashurst Wood, and Forest Row appear to be in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of those at Three Bridges, where the works are overtaxed owing to an increased volume of sewage. It is stated that at Crawley Down, Copthorne and West Hoathly, systems of sewage disposal are required.

Removal of house refuse is undertaken at Copthorne, Crawley Down and Ashurst Wood.

HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

An Inquiry was held by the Local Government Board during the year in connection with an application for sanction to borrow a sum of money for sewage works at Polegate. The Inquiry was held in July, 1913. The work has not yet been completed.

It appears that the sewerage works at Hailsham, Heathfield and Gardener Street are working satisfactorily. A better system of drainage is required at Horsebridge, Hellingly.

HASTINGS RURAL DISTRICT.

The sewerage of the district is chiefly by means of cesspools, earth closets and a few privies.

A part of the Ore parish is drained into the Hastings Borough sewers.

There is no house to house collection of house refuse.

NEWHAVEN RURAL DISTRICT.

The sewage of Blackrock, Roedean and Rottingdean is discharged into the Brighton sewer, which empties into the sea near Telscomb Cliff.

In the villages, cesspools, privies and pails are provided for dealing with the sewage.

RYE RURAL DISTRICT.

It appears that the sewerage systems at Northiam, Peasmarsh, Winchelsea, Playden, and Rye Harbour are working satisfactorily, and that an extension and improvement of the sewerage system at Icklesham is under consideration.

The rest of the district is provided with cesspools, earth closets or sanitary pails.

STEYNING (EAST) RURAL DISTRICT.

The method of dealing with excreta, etc., in the different parishes are as follows :—

Patcham.—Mostly cesspools, some old-fashioned privies.

Preston Rural.—Cesspools.

Fulking.—Privies or pail closets.

At Poynings, where most of the houses have water closets, a sewer runs through the village, and the sewage, after passing through a tank, where the solids are deposited, is discharged in a field beneath the surface.

In other parishes either cesspools, privies or pail closets are in use.

TICEHURST RURAL DISTRICT.

During the year, 60 yards of new sewers and two manholes have been constructed. It appears that the sewage disposal of Ticehurst, Hurst Green, Robertsbridge and Cousley Wood require attention.

The works at Wadhurst and Frant are reported upon as being satisfactory.

UCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

It is understood that further progress has not been made with regard to the sewage and disposal works at East Hoathly. This matter is reported to be urgent.

Complaints have been made as to pollution of the stream at Tilsmore Corner and Waldron, and it was reported that the complaints were well-founded. It is stated that a drainage scheme is urgently needed for Waldron parish.

THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The number of certified women under supervision on the 31st December, 1913, was 145. Of these 89 were fully trained women, and 56 were untrained women who had been in *bona fide* practice as midwives for at least one year on the 31st July, 1902, the date on which the Act was passed. The following figures show the number of midwives, trained and untrained, who were under supervision on the respective dates given below from April 1st, 1905, the date on which the Act came into force, up to the end of the year 1913 :—

				Total number of midwives under supervision.	Trained.	Untrained.
30th June,	1905	...	...	115	45	70
31st December,	1905	...	...	148	50	98
"	"	1906	...	160	60	100
"	"	1907	...	162	62	100
"	"	1908	...	161	68	93
"	"	1909	...	169	84	85
"	"	1910	...	174	93	81
"	"	1911	...	159	93	66
"	"	1912	...	150	90	60
"	"	1913	...	145	89	56

During the year 1913 the certified midwives, acting as such and not as monthly nurses, attended 1,687 women, either in confinement at full term or for miscarriage, as against 1,663 women similarly attended during the year 1912. Among the 1,687 cases there were 444 in which medical practitioners had been engaged, but in which, owing to inability on the part of the medical practitioner to be present at the confinement, the midwife had the full responsibility of the case. In 671 other confinements, not included in the above, a medical practitioner was engaged, and was present at the confinement, the midwife acting only as a monthly nurse.

The 1,687 cases in which the certified midwives had sole responsibility may be classified as follows :—

Cases of live birth (1,659 children, there being 10 twin cases)	...	1,649
Cases of still birth ...	...	21
Cases of miscarriage ...	...	17

Among the 1,687 cases which the midwives attended at first by themselves, there were 183 in which notification was made to the Local Supervising Authority, either because of sending for medical help, or because of still-birth or miscarriage, or in respect of the "laying-out" of dead bodies.

Of the total of 183 notifications, 21 were sent in unduly late.

The following Table shows the number of notifications received in each quarter of the year and the occasion for notification :—

1913.	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED		DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE WAS OBTAINED		STILL BIRTHS	CASES OF LAYING-OUT OF DEAD.	TOTAL
	1 FOR MOTHER	2 FOR INFANT.	3 OF MOTHER	4 OF INFANT.			
1st Jan.—31st March	26	8	0	0	4	14	52
1st April—21st June	29	4	0	0	8	10	51
22nd June—30th Sept.	25	11	0	0	3	6	45
1st Oct.—31st Dec.	19	4	0	0	6	6	35
Total for 12 months	99	27	0	0	21	36	183

The following figures show the percentage of cases in which medical assistance was sent for on behalf of either mother or infant during each of the last five years :—

			Percentage of cases in which medical help was required for the mother.	Percentage of cases in which medical help was required for the infant.
1909	...	...	7·3	1·5
1910	...	...	6·7	1·6
1911	...	...	8·2	1·6
1912	...	...	7·7	1·8
1913	...	...	5·9	1·6

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Amongst the 1,687 women attended by certified midwives, none died during the puerperium.

PUERPERAL INFECTION.

Altogether 6 cases of puerperal infection occurred. They may be classified as follows :—

"Influenza"	...	...	...	3 cases.
"Septicæmia"	...	...	...	2 cases.
"Phlebitis"	...	...	...	1 case

INFANTILE MORTALITY,

Amongst the 1,659 cases of live birth attended by certified midwives, there were 1,639 single infants and 20 who were twins.

Sixteen deaths occurred amongst these infants, and were certified under the following headings :—

Deaths of infants after normal labour and after medical assistance had been obtained on account of the condition of the child	...	4
Deaths of infants after some abnormality in the mother's labour	...	12

Of the sixteen infants who died within a fortnight of birth, 12 were born prematurely.

STILL-BIRTH.

Twenty-one cases of still-birth occurred during the year ; the dead infant was a male in 14 cases, a female in 7. During 1913 there were 21 still-births amongst a total of 1,670 confinements at or near full term.

Miss H. McG. Wakefield, M.B., County Inspector of Midwives, reports as follows :—

The standard of the work performed by the certified midwives throughout the County remains at the same level, and the influence exercised by them on their patients is shewn by the fact that during the year no woman refused to nurse her child.

There were 21 cases of still-birth recorded, but of these, twelve showed definitely that death had taken place at some time prior to birth.

Amongst other improvements, one notes with satisfaction the better condition of the umbilical cord of the infant since the untrained midwives have been brought under supervision. It has taken some time, however, to persuade these women that water is not injurious, and that inunction of the cord with "home-made lard" is not the best method of treatment.

Some of the untrained women cannot read or write, and do not know how to recognise figures, so that it is only possible for them to remember and to recognise that 98° F. is the healthy temperature and 100° F. is the temperature at which medical assistance should be obtained.

According to the rules of the Central Midwives Board, medical help should be obtained for a lying-in woman, should her temperature rise above 100·4° F., etc., etc.,—but many of the older untrained women found difficulty in distinguishing between 104° F. and 100·4° F., so they have been advised to obtain medical assistance when a temperature of 100° F. is reached. During the current year, medical help had to be obtained on four occasions on account of the eyes of the infant, but the cases were slight, and all made good recoveries. The following figures give the number of cases of eye infections in infants for each year :—

			No. of cases.	No. of children born alive.
1905	...	...	0	but inspection not complete. 1256 ?
1906	...	...	0	
1907	...	...	1	
1908	...	...	3	1796
1909	...	...	2	1792
1910	...	...	2	1871
1911	...	...	2	1645
1912	...	...	4	1623
1913	...	...	4	1659

MILK SUPPLY AND INSPECTION OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILKSHOPS, Etc.

THE FOLLOWING REMARKS AS TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE MILK SUPPLY ARE TAKEN FROM THE
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Borough of Hove.

"The condition of the dairies has been satisfactory ; frequent visits are made to these premises, and it is a rare occurrence to find any fault. All the milk comes from outside of the Borough. . . . in all of the dairies care is taken to keep it cool until the time of delivery ; many dairymen have a pasteurising apparatus." 94 samples of milk were analysed during the year ; all samples were genuine except four, which contained less than 3 per cent. of fat. . . . "Several other samples of milk were poor, containing 3 per cent. of fat, or just above that amount." . . . There was not any preservative found in any of the milk examined. Artificial colouring was found to have been added to 69 per cent. of the samples.

Borough of Lewes.

"About the same number of cows (50) as last year is kept within the Borough ; the greater part of the town's milk supply is drawn from farms in adjoining districts. The supply may be considered wholesome and good."

Borough of Bexhill.

"At the end of the year, there were, in the district, 16 cow-keepers, 5 cow-keepers and purveyors, 15 dairy-men and 13 purveyors. . . . The sheds and milk shops were inspected twice in the year, and extra visits were paid where thought necessary. The conditions may generally be described as good, but in some cases, conditions were found calling for remedy." 172 inspections were made and 71 notices were served.

Borough of Rye.

"The milk supply (all of which, with 2 exceptions, is obtained from the immediate neighbourhood), is of a wholesome character, and is well maintained. The dairies, cowsheds and milk shops within the Borough have been inspected, and found to be in a clean condition, and the regulations in respect thereof complied with."

Urban District of Battle.

"A large trade is carried on in milk, which is sold in Hastings and neighbouring towns. The number of cow-keepers is constantly varying, but it averages about 30, and the number of cows kept varies from 350 to 400. They are under the constant supervision of the Sanitary Inspector."

Urban District of Burgess Hill.

"There are 15 dairies, cowsheds and milk shops, registered in the District, and the Inspector reports that he has paid 65 visits to these premises and found them in fairly good order. Five of these required to be cleansed and limewashed."

Urban District of Cuckfield.

"Five cowsheds, dairies and milk shops, are registered in the District. All are frequently inspected and found clean."

Urban District of East Grinstead.

"The various dairies and dairy farms supplying milk to the Town have been well managed, although greater attention to cleanliness is necessary in certain instances."

Urban District of Haywards Heath.

Six cowsheds, dairies and milk shops, are registered in the District. These have been regularly inspected and found to be in good condition.

Urban District of Newhaven.

"There are 2 cowsheds in the district, and 13 premises for the sale of milk. These are all registered. A periodical inspection of these premises has been made, and the general condition of the dairies has been found satisfactory."

"A special report as to the unsatisfactory condition of the cowsheds was placed before the Authority in 1912, and on this report action was taken last year. . . . Sufficient light and ventilation have now been provided ; drainage has been laid down and also improved paving ; better provision has also been made for the cleansing of the internal walls and ceilings."

"The milk supply to this District is very good."

Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea.

"There has been no change in the register of milk shops, all of which are kept in conformity with the Council's regulations with respect to dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops. . . . At each dairy the milk is stored in a room or building, especially set apart for that purpose and approved by the Council. Special attention is also given to the regulations for securing the cleanliness of the milk stores and milk vessels and cans. In each case a separate copper is provided, and the cans are cleansed and stored, when not in use, in a room or building having no direct connection with a kitchen, scullery, or other domestic apartment."

"There is only one cowshed in the District and that is well kept."

Urban District of Seaford.

Attention has been given to the Inspection of the milk supply at the farms and in the shops.

Urban District of Uckfield.

Eleven dairies, cowsheds and milk shops are registered in the District. It is stated that inspections have been made of these premises and that they are reported to be in a clean condition.

Rural District of Battle.

"Sixty milk shops, dairies and cowsheds are registered in the District. 190 inspections have been paid to these, and where nuisances have existed these have been remedied."

Rural District of Chailey.

"There are 119 cowsheds registered, and these have been visited to the number of 238 visits.... The milk and general food supply of the District is good. . . . Two cases of tuberculous milk have been reported."

Rural District of Cuckfield.

"There are 121 dairies, cowsheds and milk shops registered in the District. It is reported that 629 inspections have been made in connection with these, and that certain repairs, etc., were required to be carried out."

"During the year 1913, several inspections have been made of the herds of dairy cattle in the District by the Brighton Authorities in conjunction with the Officials of the Rural District Council. . . . At one farm 10 cows were set aside for further examination."

Rural District of Eastbourne.

It is reported that the dairies, cowsheds and milkshops are kept in a more cleanly condition.

Rural District of East Grinstead.

"The number of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops registered in the District is 80. The Inspector makes periodic inspections of these premises."

"During the past year, notice was received from the Police under the new Tuberculosis Order of 1913, that a cow in the Parish of Hartfield was suspected of tuberculosis of the udder. The milk was not used for human food. A second cow was found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and was destroyed."

Rural District of Hailsham.

"Inspection has been made of the dairies, milk shops and cowsheds, and it is reported considerable improvement has taken place during the last few years with regard to the production of clean milk."

Rural District of Hastings.

"The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order of 1885 is strictly enforced. A large quantity of milk is sent in to Hastings. There are 20 Dairies in the District. . . . All the cowsheds and dairies have been visited by the Inspector, and defects in cleanliness have been remedied."

Rural District of Newhaven.

"Forty dairies, cowsheds and milk shops are registered—an increase of 10 in the previous year. The Inspector reports that he has made 230 inspections to these premises, and where nuisances have been found they have been remedied."

"During the year 1913, the Brighton Authorities have inspected some herds supplying milk in the Borough."

Rural District of Rye.

"The number of registered dairymen in the Districts is 25, and the average amount of milk exported is 300 gallons per diem. Samples of milk are taken at intervals, but no cases of adulteration have been found. The cowsheds and dairies are inspected twice a year, and the regulations as to cleansing and limewashing are carried out."

Rural District of Steyning East.

"The number of cowsheds and dairies on the register is the same as last year (22). Legal proceedings were taken against the occupier of one cowshed, which was insufficiently ventilated and lighted, and badly paved. . . . The case was withdrawn on payment of costs, as the defects had been remedied."

Rural District of Ticehurst.

"The number of dairies, cowsheds and milk shops registered in the District is 86. The number of milch cows in the District is estimated at 1,220. One hundred and seventy inspections of cowsheds have been made, and five offences against the regulations were discovered. These were remedied."

Rural District of Uckfield.

"All premises in which milk is handled are registered and inspected regularly; steps have been taken by the Inspector to enforce cleansing, limewashing and repair of drains."

"During the past year 1913, representations under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, were made in 9 cases as to tuberculous cows—in 8 of these the animals were destroyed. In one of the 9 cases the animal, on further examination, was proved not to be suffering from tuberculosis."

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Information kindly supplied by the Chief Constable, Major Lang, shews that 6 outbreaks of Anthrax amongst cattle were reported during the year. There were altogether 6 cases, and in each of the outbreaks only a single beast was attacked.

The seasonal incidence of Anthrax amongst cattle during the year was as follows :—

<i>Month.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of animals affected.</i>
January	Falmer	1
	Fletching	1
February	Falmer	1
	Whitemans Green	1
March	East Hoathly	1
September	Haywards Heath	1

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The subjoined summary shews the number of samples taken for analysis during the year 1913, together with the number of adulterated samples detected :—

	Article Analysed.	No. of Samples.	Report of Analysis.		Greatest Amount of Adulteration of any one sample.
			Genuine.	Adulterated.	
Formal Samples.	Butter ...	60	52	8 (a)	(a) Two samples consisted entirely of margarine.
	Cheese ...	1	1	0	(b) One sample contained only 2.1 % of fat and another contained only 5.78% of solids not fat. Minimum allowed by law is 3% fat and 8.5% solids not fat.
	Coffee ...	1	1	0	
	Cream ...	2	2	0	
	Margarine ...	2	2	0	
	Milk (New) ...	238	210	28 (b)	
	Milk (Skim) ...	4	3	1 (c)	(c) Contained only 7.3% total solids and 7% solids not fat.
	Turkey and Tongue ...	1	0	1 (d)	(d) Contained .122% boric acid.
	Whiskey ...	5	5	0	
		314	276	38	
Informal Samples.	Baking Powder ...	3	0	3 (e)	(e) Deficient in available Carbon Dioxide to the extent of 75%.
	Butter ...	37	29	8 (f)	(f) Three samples consisted entirely of margarine.
	Camphorated Oil ...	1	1	0	
	Cheese ...	2	2	0	
	Egg Powder ...	2	2	0	
	Cocoa ...	3	3	0	
	Cocoa Essence ...	1	1	0	
	Crisks ...	1	1	0	
	Cream ...	2	1	1 (g)	(g) Contained .25% of boric acid.
	Lard ...	7	7	0	
	Flour ...	1	1	0	
	Ginger ...	2	2	0	
	Jam ...	1	1	0	
	Milk (New) ...	13	9	4 (h)	(h) One sample contained only 1.2% of fat.
	Milk (Skim) ...	2	0	2 (i)	(i) Contained respectively only 4.39% and 3.22% of solids not fat.
	Margarine ...	1	1	0	
	Olive Oil ...	2	0	2 (j)	(j) Each sample contained at least 1% of mineral oil.
	Pepper ...	3	3	0	
	Rice ...	1	1	0	
	Whiskey ...	1	1	0	
		86	66	20	
Formal Samples ...		314	276	38	
Informal Samples ...		86	66	20	
Total ...		400	342	58	

PUBLIC HEALTH, (MILK, AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

There were not any samples examined during the year under the above Regulations, but 257 samples of milk and 4 of cream were examined, under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, for preservatives.

Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

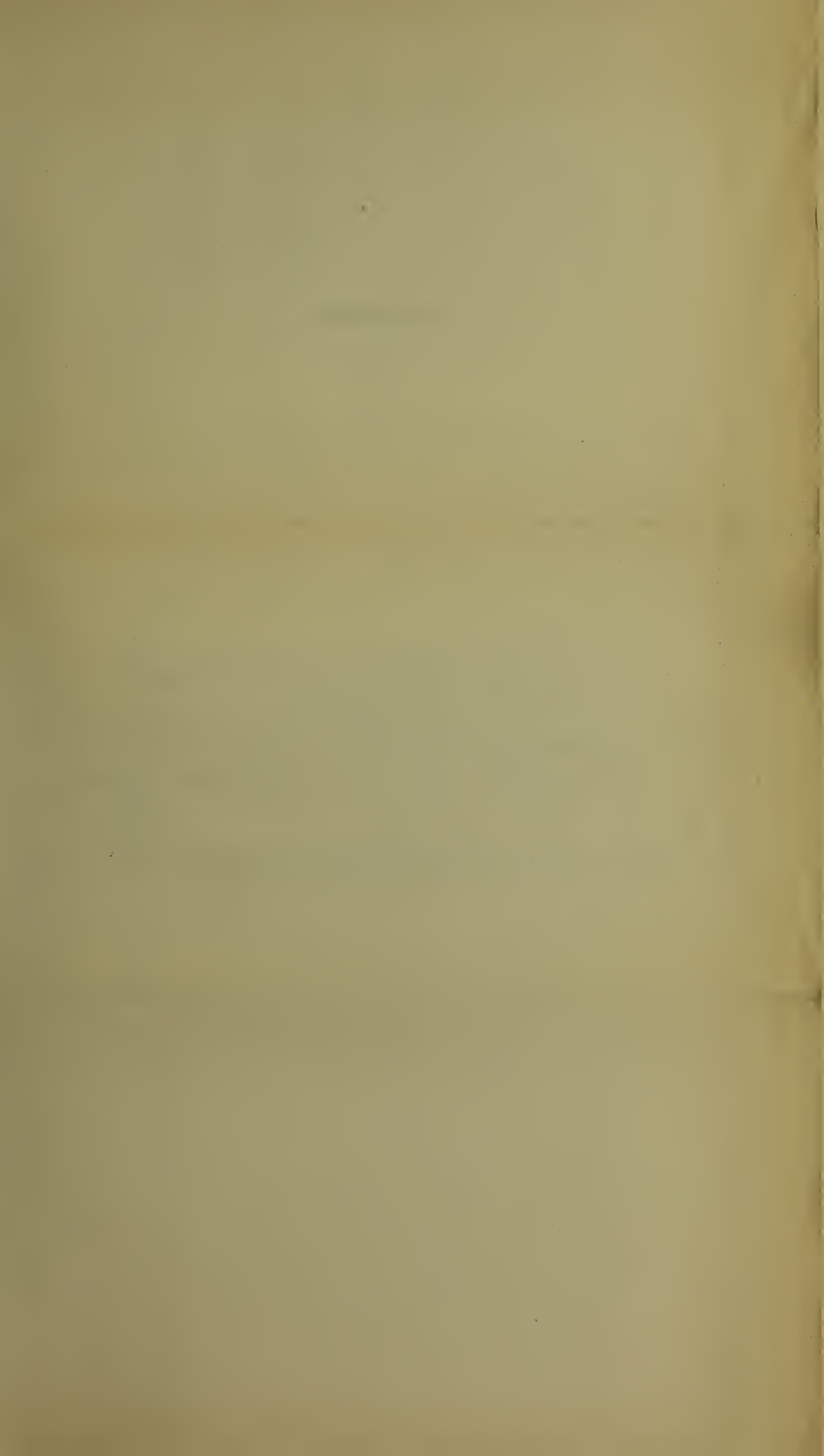
	(a) Number of samples examined for the for the presence of preservatives.			(b) Number in which it was reported that a preservative was present.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Milk	242	15	257	0	0	0
Cream	2	2	4	0	1	1

Only one sample of cream, taken informally, contained .25% of boric acid. In this case the preservative was not declared by label.

Arrangements have been made for certain other samples to be taken in future under the Regulations.

ADMINISTRATION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACT, 1901.

	Three Large Towns.			Ten other Urban Districts.								Twelve Rural Districts.														
	Hove.	Bexhill.	Lewes.	Rye.	Battle.	Burgess Hill	Cuckfield.	East Grinstead.	Haywards Heath.	Newhaven.	Portsmouth-by-Sea.	Seaford.	Uckfield.	Battle.	Chailey.	Cuckfield.	Eastbourne.	East Grinstead.	Hailesham.	Hastings.	Newhaven.	Rye.	Steyning (East).	Ticehurst.	Uckfield.	
1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES Factories (including Factory Laundries) Inspections Written Notices Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) Inspection Written Notices Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3) Inspections Written Notices	120	68	5	38	16	—	2	3	56	28	27	28	—	—	7	—	45	5	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	135
	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	971	165	35	12	22	—	14	33	—	39	85	98	43	84	27	80	11	18	132	56	52	—	24	12	5	
	148	32	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	4	3	12	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	68	16	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	—	—	16	—	—	—		
	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1159	249	46	50	38	—	26	36	56	67	112	126	43	84	34	80	70	39	132	64	58	—	24	12	135	
	173	37	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	6	3	12	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	
	2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES. Nuisances under the Public Health Acts Found Remedied Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts Found Remedied	158	47	4	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	8	6	3	—	3	4	4	15	7	12	5	—	—	5	6
		158	47	4	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	8	6	3	—	3	4	4	15	7	12	5	—	—	5	6
—		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
158		47	6	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	8	6	3	—	—	4	4	—	7	12	—	—	—	5	6	
158		47	6	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	8	6	3	—	—	4	4	—	7	12	—	—	—	5	6	
3. HOMEWORK. Number of names of outworkers received from employers (a) twice in the year (b) once in the year Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists Outwork in unwholesome premises (Section 108) Instances Notices served Outwork in infected premises (Sections 109 and 110) Instances Orders made		181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	8	30	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	649	199	118	26	14	—	18	36	48	26	53	45	15	25	—	98	28	69	95	14	16	—	12	41	105	
	16	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	5. UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1913.																									



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(a). **Return of Inquests** held in the Administrative County during 1913.

CORONER'S DISTRICT	SEX AND AGE.	Deaths by Willful or Criminal Acts.		Deaths from Neglect, Exposure or Excess.		Accidental causes.		Natural causes.		"Open " Verdict. f				Total.	
		Murder.	Suicide.	Want, cold and exposure.	Excessive drinking.			Injuries.	Drowning.	Other known causes.	Unascertainable causes.	Male.	Female.		
LEWES DISTRICT.	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	1	—	2	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	
		—	17	2	4	36	41	8	7	2	—	—	117†	—	
		
		1	—	—	—	2	18	25	3	—	—	—	—	3†	
RYE DISTRICT.	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	
		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RAPE OF HASTINGS AND HUNDRED OF ROBERTSBRIDGE.	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
		—	5	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	
		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	Males at all ages Females at all ages	1	22	4	4	47	50	8	10	2	2	2	150	67	
		1	8	0	3	23	26	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	
		
		

† In addition to these, 1 inquest was held on a female found to be still-born.
‡ " " " 2 inquests were held on 2 males executed for murder.

NOTE ON INQUESTS HELD IN THE LEWES CORONER'S DISTRICT DURING
THE YEAR 1913.

BY GEORGE VERE BENSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

The number of deaths reported to the Sussex Coroner during the year 1913, with a view to inquests being held where necessary, was 493—an increase of 64 over the corresponding number in 1912. This is the largest number of deaths ever reported in one year to a Sussex Coroner, exceeding by 38 the corresponding number for 1911, which was the highest number hitherto recorded.

Inquests were held in 192 cases—134 males, 58 females. No inquest was held in the remaining 301 cases reported.

The number of inquests held was 11 more than in the preceding year, which—as mentioned in last year's "Note"—was remarkable for being below the average as regards the number of inquests, but far above the average in seriousness and difficulty, there being no less than 9 murders and 2 manslaughters in 1912, as compared with 10 murders and 6 manslaughters for *the whole period of ten years preceding*.

Verdicts attributing deaths to other than "Natural Causes" were recorded in 119 cases, which are officially classified as follows :—

- (a) Deaths attributed to wilful or criminal acts—2 murders, 2 executions, 23 suicides.
- (b) Deaths attributed to neglect or exposure—a miscellaneous class, including neglect by self or others, excessive drinking and want of attention at birth—number 11.
- (c) Deaths attributed to accident or misadventure numbered 59.
- (d) "Open" verdicts—i.e., those in which the jury are unable to determine whether death was due to natural causes, crime, accident, neglect, etc.—although it may be quite clear what was the physiological cause—21.
- (e) Still birth—1.

With regard to (a), the two murders were of unknown newly-born infants, found dead, with no clue to the perpetrators. The two executions—the only ones in Sussex for some 20 years—were for two out of the 9 murders committed in 1912—that of the little girl at Wadhurst, and that of Police Inspector Walls, of Eastbourne, who was shot by the burglar, Williams, while attempting to arrest him.

The number of suicides shews a gratifying fall from 28 to 23. This is the lowest number for many years—the maximum having been reached in the year 1908, when there were no less than 45 suicides actually so found by verdict of the jury.

If we take the yearly averages of suicides during the last 3 quinquennial periods, beginning with the year 1899, we find :—

Yearly Average during the 5 years	1899-1903	= 29.2.
" " " "	1904-1908	= 33.2.
" " " "	1908-1913	= 29.2.

We have thus got back, during the last 5 years, to the smaller figure of 10 years ago. It would be interesting to endeavour to find indications of the chief factors at work causing this rise and fall, but any conclusions based on such small numbers might be misleading. Indeed, the diminution in recent years may be in part due to greater caution on the part of juries, inducing them to adopt an open verdict, rather than a definite one of suicide, when there was any possible room for uncertainty. For we find that the number of open verdicts is increased from 14 to 21, and, as I have frequently pointed out, open verdicts comprise a large proportion of highly probable cases of suicide.

With regard to (b)—"Excessive drinking" was recorded as a principal factor in 7 of these deaths. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that it played a very sinister part in a far greater number of deaths than 7, contributing to swell the deaths from accident as well as from disease. No deaths were attributed directly to actual destitution, but, in not a few cases, it was evident that poverty and privation had prepared the way for disease.

As to (c)—Fatal Accidents (59), although 3 more than in the preceding year, were well below the number of a few years ago—e.g., 70, 76, 75, in the years 1909, 1910, 1911, respectively.

It is difficult to classify all accidents, but we can group a good many of them.

Thus falls in houses—falling down stairs, or falling on the floor and fracturing the thigh bone (chiefly elderly people)—account for no less than 19 or 20 deaths. Only six people were drowned. Four were run over or knocked down by motor vehicles—3 by motor cars and 1 by motor omnibus—but in only one case did the jury take the view that the driver was in any way to blame.

Only 3 persons were killed on the railway—all of them servants of the Company engaged in performing their various duties. No member of the public was killed by collision or other accident on the line within the Lewes Coroner's district during the year 1913. This speaks well for the servants and the management of the L.B. & S.C. Railway Company. Four deaths were caused by clothes accidentally catching fire, either from open grates or lamps upsetting or exploding. The victims were aged 48, 69 and 78, and one very young child. It is not my experience that the majority of such accidents happen to very young children. In my "Note" for the previous year (1912), I mentioned that only one out of six such deaths had been of young children. Children found suffocated in bed with parents or other adults, numbered 3, while one was found dead from the same cause in its cot, where it had been sleeping alone.

No note on the inquests of the year 1913 would be complete without some account of "the Hove Veronal Case," as it was generally called.

This was a second inquest "touching the death" of Hugh Eric Trevanion, ordered by the High Court of Justice on the application of the Director of Public Prosecutions, with the authority of the Attorney General.

The first inquest was held by me in the ordinary course on the 12th September, 1912, the jury then finding unanimously that death was due to misadventure arising from an over-dose of veronal taken by the deceased himself to induce sleep. The medical evidence that death was caused by veronal poisoning, was very clear, although no *post mortem* examination had been made because it seemed to be superfluous, and could hardly help much unless it were accompanied by an elaborate and costly quantitative analysis, such as was subsequently made by Home Office Analysts at the request of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The question of adjourning the inquest for the purpose of making such an analysis, was discussed with the jury and the relatives, and I offered to take this course if it was desired either by the jury or by the relatives, but, eventually, both agreed that it was not desired.

Nothing further was heard of the matter for about 3 months, when I was informed by Sir Charles Matthews, the Director of Public Prosecutions, that, in consequence of representations made to him, he had obtained some time before from the Home Office, an order for exhumation of the body, and had had an analysis made by the Home Office Scientific Analyst, Dr. Willcox, which proved that the cause of death was, undoubtedly, veronal poisoning, and that the amount taken must have been no less than 150 grains. The new and astounding fact was the huge amount taken, because the ordinary medicinal dose to induce sleep is from 5 to 10 grains, and, although it was known that the deceased was in the habit of taking much larger doses—perhaps as much as 20 grains—it seemed incredible that he could have taken 150 grains simply to procure a night's sleep. He must, therefore, have taken it with suicidal intentions, or it must have been administered to him by some one else, intentionally or unintentionally. Was it then a case of suicide, or was it murder?

Facts not known to the jury or myself at the inquest had since come to light, which aroused some suspicion of foul play, and showed that the person who had the best opportunities of administering a fatal dose, had much to gain (including a fortune estimated at some £50,000) by the speedy decease of this wealthy and rather eccentric young man.

Under these circumstances, I told the Director of Public Prosecutions that I would not oppose his application for an order directing me to hold another inquest, and, in due course, the Order was granted, Mr. Justice Ridley saying "it was desirable in the interests of justice."

The second inquest was opened by me on the 24th January, at the Hove Magistrates' Court, which, in anticipation of the extraordinary interest taken in the matter by the public and the press of the United Kingdom, had been re-arranged and additional seating provided, wherever possible. I take this opportunity of thanking the Hove Corporation and the Chief Constable of Hove for the trouble to which they were put in making and so ably carrying out the alterations at the Court, and the arrangements for seating some 30 representatives of the press and as many of the public as could squeeze in anywhere.

Owing to the number of witnesses to be examined and the length of the cross-examination of them by Counsel the Inquest lasted for 7 sittings, spread over a period of 3 weeks.

The Director of Public Prosecutions was represented throughout by the eminent Counsel, Mr. R. D. Muir, while 3 other parties were represented by well-known London solicitors. The fullest opportunity was given to everyone interested to probe everything to the very bottom. The result was a verdict of 13 out of 14 jurors (one of the original 15 having been excused attendance on account of serious illness), "That the deceased came to his death from an overdose of veronal, but how or by whom administered, there is no evidence to show."

They added a rider that veronal and its derivatives and drugs of like character, should be placed on the poisons schedule. And perhaps one of the best results of this long and costly inquest, was the action taken by the Pharmaceutical Society, and eventually by the Privy Council in the direction recommended.

No less than 24 witnesses were called—most of them at the request of the Director of Public Prosecutions—from Brighton, London and Cardiff. They included two general medical practitioners and two medical experts—one of whom, Dr. Willcox, Senior Scientific Analyst to the Home Office, was present throughout the whole of the inquiry, and frequently gave the Court the benefit of his unrivalled expert knowledge.

The mass of evidence taken may be estimated from the fact that the Depositions written out in narrative form from the verbatim notes of the shorthand writer supplied by the Home Office, together with my opening remarks and summing up, fill 166 closely typed foolscap sheets, containing about 50,000 words.

The number of words telegraphed from Brighton to London and the Provinces on one of the seven days far exceeded the number ever before sent out from Brighton on any one day. I understand that the Brighton Staff accomplished the work unaided by any special staff of operators, and justly regard it as a triumph of hard work and sound organization, of which the Telegraph Department may well feel proud.

The cost to the County, from first to last, was £40 19s. 5d., but to the Public Prosecutor, it must have been much greater.

(c) Meteorological Data.

RECORDING STATION.	DETAILS SUPPLIED BY	RAIN GAUGE. Diameter of funnel, height above ground and above sea level.	Number of rainy days in year	Total rainfall in inches.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.												OTHER REMARKS.
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
BEXHILL	179	27.72	3.92	.94	2.13	2.67	.71	.75	2.23	2.4	1.93	5.21	3.28	1.55	Total Rainfall 1903, 30.35 " 1904, 30 " 1905, 28.5 " 1906, 33.95 " 1907, 24.35 " 1908, 23.89 " 1909, 30.35 " 1910, 29.78 " 1911, 27.45 " 1912, 28.6 Hottest day, 79° on June 20th. Coldest day, 2°, December 20th. Most rainy day, 1.56 inches, August 31st.
LEWES	188	37.97	5.86	1.49	3.35	3.65	1.5	1.11	2.69	2.75	2.73	5.64	5.18	2.02	Total Rainfall 1910, 39.31 inches, " 1911, 38.22 " 1912, 41.62 Most rainy day, 1.15, on 12th November.
EAST GRINSTEAD— Old Stone House	—	34.76	5.33	1.27	3.5	3.79	1.68	.61	3.16	1.49	1.86	5.49	4.85	1.73	Total Rainfall 1903, 41.22 " 1904, 30.18 " 1905, 29.64 " 1906, 33.39 " 1907, 25.93 " 1908, 30.69 " 1909, 30.08 " 1910, 37.04 " 1911, 37.02 " 1912, 38.02
FRAMFIELD High Cross	...	200 feet	—	33.39	3.68	1.2	2.66	3.74	1.96	.76	2.65	1.48	3.57	5.65	4.39	1.65	
HAILSHAM	...	4 inches. 1 foot 100 feet.	—	36.97	4.71	1.28	3.27	4.19	.88	1.12	2.95	2.22	2.94	6.62	4.8	1.99	Total Rainfall 1909, 31.24 inches, " 1910, 36.43 " 1911, 35.48 " 1912, 38.55
HOREHAM ROAD— (1) The Grange	...	5 inches. 14 inches. 260 feet.	—	34.94	4.92	1.3	2.87	4.35	.93	.7	3.66	1.67	2.60	5.29	5.02	1.63	Total Rainfall 1906, 32.73 inches. " 1907, 29.54 " 1908, 27.14 " 1909, 37.74 " 1910, 34.58 " 1911, 35.85 " 1912, 38.99
(2) COXLOW—	—	34.13	4.58	1.18	2.6	4.41	.85	.65	3.55	1.73	2.69	5.25	5.02	1.62	Total Rainfall 1903, 35.72 " 1904, 24.8 " 1905, 26.72 " 1906, 31.42 " 1907, 28.23 " 1908, 25.67 " 1909, 32.92 " 1910, 34.36 " 1911, 33.43 " 1912, 37.05
Hove	182	33.14	5.18	1.17	2.78	3.04	2.11	.77	2.82	2.55	1.64	4.76	4.8	1.52	Total Rainfall 1910, 32.02 inches. " 1911, 29.27 " 1912, 34.43
NEWICK	...	5 inches. 17 inches. 130 feet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Rainfall 1903, 36.71 inches. " 1904, 26.3 " 1905, 25.52 " 1906, 30.77 " 1907, 21.5 " 1908, 24.82 " 1909, 32.97 " 1910, 31.23 " 1911, 32.39 " 1912, 33.26
PEVENSEY BAY	28.37	3.18	1.07	2.27	2.95	.78	.77	1.91	1.97	2.61	5.0	3.63	1.6	Total Rainfall 1912, 30.69 inches.

(d) STATISTICS, ETC., FROM THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM
(from the Annual Report for 1913-14)

BY DR. F. R. P. TAYLOR, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ADMISSIONS.—The total admissions during the year numbered 252, of whom 19 were private. Of the 252 admitted, 228 were direct admissions and 24 transfers from other Asylums; of these 228 direct admissions, 54 had previously been under treatment in this Asylum. The direct admissions were somewhat below the average, the decrease being almost confined to the males, who numbered only 96, against 94, 108, and 130 in the three previous years, the females numbered 132 and were about the average.

Taking the direct admissions as a whole, the most noticeable features were the diminution in the number of those suffering from what may be called the more obvious forms of insanity, *i.e.*, Acute Mania and Acute Melancholia, and the increase in the number of patients suffering from Dementia Præcox (Primary Dementia) and those forms of insanity due to toxic causes, such as Confusional Insanity and Acute and Chronic Hallucinatory Insanity; there was also an increase in the number of patients suffering from Delusional Insanity, more especially the Paranoid form. It would appear that the prognosis so far as complete recovery is concerned is in many of these latter forms of insanity not very favourable, and, moreover, that the type of insanity in this district seems to be gradually changing. Amongst the male direct admissions were 5 cases of General Paralysis, but no female direct admission was suffering from this disease. One female, however, transferred from another Asylum, was a General Paralytic. The number of Epileptics was fewer than usual. Twenty-one of the direct admissions suffered from Congenital Insanity. In 47% of the cases the patients came under treatment within one month of the disease being recognised.

DISCHARGES.—During the year 141 patients were discharged, of whom 95 were "recovered," 16 "relieved," 29 "not improved," and 1 was "not insane." The recovery rate of 41.66% on the direct admissions was slightly less than the previous year, when it was 45.87%, but was still above the average. The rate for the males was 44.79% and for the females 39.39%. There was a considerable drop in the female recovery rate and it is difficult to account for this, but the rate amongst the males was 4% better, probably due to the smaller number of admissions in the latter period of the year. For the total number under treatment the recovery rate was 6.91%, being 7.03% for the males and 6.81% for the females. A considerable proportion of patients were sent out at first "on trial," and I am glad to say that the After Care Association have recently decided to assist "on trial" patients in the same way that they do those discharged "recovered." This Association has again helped several of our patients during the year, and I wish to gratefully acknowledge the prompt attention they give to all applications made to them.

DEATHS.—The deaths numbered 102 and were 2 less than in the previous year.—The rate per cent. on the daily average number resident was 9.09% against 9.35% in the previous year. It is somewhat remarkable to note how closely the number of deaths approximates for the last three years, *i.e.*, 103, 104 and 102.

The diseases which caused the largest proportion of the deaths were Senile Decay 28%, Diseases of the Respiratory System 27%, and Diseases of the Nervous System 25%, including 9% due to General Paralysis. Tuberculosis caused 11 deaths, or 10.7% of the whole; this is a slight increase on the previous year, but is still much below the average asylum rate. Dysentery caused 3 deaths, all females. The causes of death were verified by post mortem examination in 74%. The number of post mortem examinations has considerably decreased since the Commissioners expressed the opinion that before any examination is made, the consent of the friends must be obtained after the death of the patient.

INQUESTS.—Two inquests were held during the year, one on a male patient who died suddenly when at work in the garden from Arterio-Sclerosis, and the other on a male Imbecile patient, who died from Peritonitis following a perforation of the intestine caused by a piece of leather which he had swallowed. The Jury in this latter case returned a verdict of "Death from Misadventure."

ACCIDENTS.—There has been no serious accident during the year, but 4 males and 6 females sustained fractures, mostly the result of falls; these were all reported to the Committee as they occurred. There are large numbers of feeble old restless patients here and the fact that there are not more accidents says much for the care and attention bestowed on the patients by the Staff.

HEALTH OF THE ASYLUM.—With the exception of Influenza there was no epidemic of zymotic disease during the year, but one patient was attacked with Scarlet Fever, two with German Measles and one with Measles. All these were promptly isolated and in no case did the disease spread. The epidemic of Influenza above alluded to occurred in May and June, some 150 patients and about 30 members of the Staff were attacked. The disease was of a severe nature and left behind much prostration. It is very satisfactory to be able to record a marked diminution in the number of Dysentery cases. During the year only 23 patients were attacked and 15 of these attacks occurred in January and February, all on the female side. From the beginning of August to the end of the year there were only 4 cases. All patients who have at any time suffered from the disease are now treated periodically with Beta Naphthol, and it is hoped this will do away with "carrier cases." It is too early at present to claim the disease can in this way be eliminated, but the result so far is very encouraging. Sultanas have been substituted for currants in the patients' cake, as it was found that after eating cake with currants patients appeared to suffer from attacks of diarrhoea. These attacks have been less frequent since the change.

As already stated Tuberculosis caused 11 deaths, but at the end of the year only one female patient was suffering from this disease in an active form. The mental condition of those dying from Tuberculosis was in 4 cases Dementia, 2 Chronic Mania, 2 Chronic Melancholia, 2 Epileptic Insanity and one Idiocy. All Tubercular patients are as far as means will allow treated in the open air, but much more could be done if suitable verandahs were provided.

During February, owing to the outbreak of Small Pox in the County all the Staff were vaccinated and visiting was stopped for some weeks.

CAUSATION.—It has not been possible to obtain from the friends and relations reliable family histories of all the direct admissions during the year, but in 160 of the 228 direct admissions a fairly full history was given.

As in former years Heredity figures as the most prominent cause, and was present either as an exciting or predisposing cause in 41% of the male and 47% of the female patients whose family histories could be obtained. It is interesting to note that the commonest form of mental disease in those patients with a family history of Heredity was Manic-Depressive Insanity, and further that a considerable proportion of these had had more than one attack; the next most frequent forms of mental disease were Imbecility and Dementia Praecox. It is somewhat remarkable that of the 5 cases of General Paralysis admitted, 3 had a hereditary history of insanity. Next to Heredity, Alcohol figures as a prominent cause, either primary or contributory and was present in 25% of the male and 11% of the female direct admissions, these percentages are distinctly higher than in previous years. Mental Stress was often given as the cause of the nervous breakdown and appeared to be especially operative at the critical periods of life, puberty, the climacteric, etc.

All patients admitted suffering from General Paralysis had their blood tested by the Pathologist, Dr. Thomas, by the Wassermann reaction, the original method being employed, and in every case the reaction was positive. Dr. Thomas has also carried out a most interesting research on the frequency of Syphilis as a cause of Congenital Insanity.

SECLUSION.—Two male patients were secluded on 8 occasions for a total duration of 23 hours 30 minutes, and 2 female patients on 3 occasions for a total duration of 1 hour 30 minutes. The cause of the seclusion was mental excitement.

ESCAPES.—During the year, 6 men and 2 women escaped. One man was not found within the statutory period of 14 days, and was discharged by the "operation of the law," one man was absent 3 days, and the remainder for only short periods. The proximity of the wood to the patients' gardens renders escape very easy, especially in summer.

The causes of death during the year 1913 are shown in the subjoined table:—

Principal Causes of Death.	Ages at Death in Quinquennial periods.																																
	Less than 10		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35 to 39		40 to 44		45 to 49		50 to 54		55 to 59		60 to 64		65 to 69		70 and over		Total.				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T		
General Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Morbus Cordis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Senile Decay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Arterio-Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Ch. Bright's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Premature Senile Decay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Malignant Disease of Stomach and Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Exhaustion of Mania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Cancer of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Subacute Pancreatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Exhaustion of Melancholia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Carcinoma of Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cardiac Failure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Congestion of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Perforation of Ulcer of Colon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Strangulation of Stomach and Colon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	2	2	7	6	4	3	3	3	5	3	7	1	5	15	24	36	66	102		

(e)

INQUIRIES HELD BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD UNDER THE PUBLIC ACTS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS
ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

The following inquiries were held by the Local Government Board during the year with respect to applications for sanction for borrowing for the execution of Public Works, and for other purposes under the Public Health Acts :—

District.	Date.	Object.	Amount of Loan for which sanction required.	RESULT.
Cuckfield Urban District	1913. 18th February.	For the purchase of land for the erection of working-class dwellings etc.	£2,200	Sanction given ; plans for cottages have been pre- pared and submitted to the Local Government Board for approval.
Cuckfield Rural District	13th March	For purchase of land, etc., in connection with Sewage Disposal Scheme at Handcross.	£1,615	Local Government Board refused their sanction to loan for provision of a tip for sewage at Handcross on account of proximity of site to Handcross.
Hailsham Rural	2nd July.	For purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal, etc., at Polegate,	—	Sanction given.
Eastbourne Rural District	26th August.	For works of sewerage.	£3,000	

(f)

VARIOUS COUNTY STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1. A.
Populations, and Birth and Death Rates of Urban Sanitary Districts.

DISTRICT.	Population estimated to Middle of year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	At Census of 1911.		
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.			Total Population. All Ages.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Average Number of Persons per House.
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.				
Borough of HOVE ...	43524	606	624	14.33	569	13.0	55	113	60	96	627	14.38	42173	7690	5.48	
„ LEWES ...	10972	223	228	20.7	127	11.5	9	24	15	65.7	142	12.9	10972	2520	4.35	
„ BEXHILL ...	16000	241	244	15.25	162	10.03	33	24	13	53.27	153	9.47	15330	2771	5.53.	
„ RYE ...	4239	—	90	21.28	38	8.97	—	8	6	66.66	46	10.87	4229	1015	4.17	
Urban District of BATTLE ...	2908	57	54	18.56	35	12.03	8	2	1	18.5	29	9.9	2924	675	4.3	
„ BURGESS HILL ...	5194	105	109	20.2	53	10.2	0	7	4	36.6	60	11.4	5124	1177	4.35	
„ CUCKFIELD ...	1919	42	32	16.6	33	17.1	22	0	1	31.2	11	5.7	1899	396	4.8	
„ EAST GRINSTEAD ...	7250	—	121	16.7	88	12.1	16	10	8	66.1	72	9.9	7089	1436	4.9	
„ HAYWARDS HEATH ...	5101	85	88	17.2	53	10.3	6	4	5	56.8	51	9.9	4851	983	4.9	
„ NEWHAVEN ...	6670	144	—	21.59	71	10.64	7	13	8	55.55	77	11.54	6665	1342	4.9	
„ PORTSLADE-BY-SEA ...	6670	172	175	25.8	72	10.6	2	20	14	80	90	13.2	6454	1293	5	
„ SEAFORD ...	5178	71	72	13.8	37	7.1	5	5	7	98.5	37	7.1	4787	867	5.5	
„ UCKFIELD ...	3450	65	62	18.	60	17.4	20	1	1	16.1	41	11	3344	688	4.86	

TABLE II. A.

Notifications of Cases of Disease in Urban Sanitary Districts.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							Small-pox.	(Cholera.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases notified.	TOTALS.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Isolation Hospital. Name and Situation.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																		65 & up-wards.	
Borough of HOVE ...	293	4	27	133	45	49	34	1	—	46	17	73	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	76	77	—	293	96	{ Hove Isolation Hospital
" LEWES ...	92	—	3	49	15	18	5	2	—	—	4	55	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21	8	—	92	54	{ Lewes Isolation Hospital.
" BEXHILL ...	213	2	42	116	21	22	10	—	—	2	2	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	5	132	213	41	{ Clinch Green, Bexhill.	
" RYE ...	27	—	—	14	4	6	2	1	—	11	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	27	19	Udimore	
Urban District of BATTLE ...	9	—	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	1	{ Hastings Corporation Isolation Hospital.	
" BURGESS HILL ...	75	—	8	51	5	9	2	—	—	—	3	63	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	75	37	Dean's Farm Hospital, Cuckfield.	
" CUCKFIELD ...	12	—	—	2	1	6	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	12	—	Ditto	
" EAST GRINSTEAD ...	21	—	2	8	3	5	3	—	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	21	13	{ High Grove, East Grinstead.	
" HAYWARDS HEATH ...	16	—	2	7	3	2	2	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	16	3	Dean's Farm Hospital, Cuckfield.	
" NEWHAVEN ...	92	1	12	29	13	25	10	2	22	10	5	28	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	19	5	—	92	60	{ U.D.C.'s Hospital, Newhaven.	
" PORTSLADE-BY-SEA ...	92	—	9	51	9	20	2	1	—	20	1	41	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22	7	—	92	7	{ Hove Isolation Hospital	
" SEAFORD ...	31	1	5	7	10	7	1	—	1	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	7	31	4	{ U.D.C.'s Hospital Newhaven	
" UCKFIELD ...	65	—	20	26	17	2	—	—	—	41	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	65	—	Arrangement with Chailey R.D.C.	
Total	1038	8	133	497	145	173	74	7	27	147	37	336	—	—	11	—	4	2	—	223	114	139	1038	335		

TABLE II. B.

Notifications of Cases of Disease in Rural Sanitary Districts.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria (including membranous Group)	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Polymyelite.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Other Diseases Notified.	TOTALS	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Isolation Hospital. Name and Situation.
	At Ages—Years.																									
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards.																		
Rural District of BATTLE	...	13	—	—	1	1	4	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	13	1	Hastings Borough Isolation Hospital
" CHAILEY	...	44	—	6	22	4	11	1	—	3	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	44	23	Chailey
" CUCKFIELD	...	589	—	143	395	22	20	8	1	16	9	54	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	488	589	54	Dean's Farm Isolation Hospital
" EASTBOURNE	...	191	15	51	93	18	8	4	2	11	6	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	132	191	19	Polegate
" EAST GRINSTEAD	...	44	—	2	18	9	10	5	—	3	2	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	—	44	16	East Grinstead Urban
" HAILSHAM	...	121	1	11	35	19	39	14	2	19	5	31	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	61	2	—	121	20	Hellingly
" HASTINGS	...	7	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	6	Hastings Borough Sanatorium
" NEWHAVEN	...	50	—	2	35	3	7	3	—	22	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	—	50	—	Brighton Sanatorium
" RYE	...	17	—	2	7	2	3	3	—	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	17	7	Rye conjoint Isolation Hospital
" STEYNING EAST	...	23	—	1	13	2	4	—	3	4	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	23	5	Hove Isolation Hospital
" TICEHURST	...	129	2	26	60	13	21	7	—	46	3	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	11	—	129	82	Flinwell, Ticehurst
" UCKFIELD	...	166	—	36	63	24	26	15	2	41	4	58	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	41	21	—	166	4	Chailey Hospital
Total	...	1394	18	280	744	118	157	65	12	172	40	304	—	—	8	—	—	2	1	—	184	63	620	1394	234	

APPENDIX II.

(1) HOVE BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health Augustine Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 1594.75 ; census population, 42,173 ; number of inhabited houses, 7,690 ; average number of persons per house, 5.48 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of the year 1913—43524.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	15.8	15.4	15.4	15	15.4	14.2	14.33
Total Death Rate ...	12.9	11.5	13.8	10.9	12.5	10.6	13.0
Nett Death Rate ...	13.2	12.4	14.7	12	12.9	12	14.38
Infantile Mortality...	116	94	118	90	101	63	96

Special Rate given in Report :

	1913.
Senile Mortality ...	43

ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT.

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Seventy-three cases of scarlet fever, 46 of diphtheria, 3 of typhoid fever, 1 of puerperal fever and 17 of erysipelas were notified during the year, of which 57 cases of scarlet fever, 37 of diphtheria, 1 of typhoid fever and 1 of erysipelas were isolated in Hospital. There is accommodation at the Isolation Hospital for 66 patients in all, and persons are admitted from the Borough of Hove to the general wards without charge. A very severe outbreak of measles occurred in the spring, spreading rapidly throughout the most populated districts.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Seventy-six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year ; of these, 6 cases had been previously notified, and 2 others were added without formal notification. The number of cases of other forms of tuberculosis notified was 77. If it is found that any person notified as suffering from tuberculosis is in need of help either by treatment in an institution, or in another way, the case is considered, and the necessary assistance is provided from the District Fund. During the year 1913, patients were supplied with dinners, milk and cod liver oil, and part of the cost paid for a child to be treated at the Alton Hospital ; 4 patients were admitted to the Borough Sanatorium. Altogether 64 patients suffering from tuberculosis were treated at the Sanatorium during the year.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From the Brighton Corporation's wells in chalk. All houses have a constant service of water.
- (4.) *The Notification of Births Act* is in force, and a Health Visitor is appointed. The system of dinners for nursing mothers was continued, and 3,280 dinners were supplied to 38 mothers at a cost of £54 13s. 4d., raised by voluntary effort.

(2) LEWES BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, John R. Steinhæuser, M.D., M.R.C.S., B.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 1,024 ; census population, 10,972 ; number of inhabited houses, 2,520 ; average number of persons per house, 4.35—at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—10,972.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	—	19.1	18.4	17.8	16.3	17.3	20.7
Total Death Rate ...	13.5	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.02	12.2	11.5
Nett Death Rate ...	13.1	12.08	12.2	12.3	13.1	11.9	12.9
Infantile Mortality...	110.6	55.8	96.1	69.66	125.7	47.3	65.7

Special Rates given in Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	.09
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	1.09
Senile Mortality ...	50

ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Two cases of smallpox, 55 of scarlet fever, 2 of typhoid fever and 4 of erysipelas were notified during the year. Of these, the 2 cases of smallpox, 51 cases of scarlet fever and 1 case of typhoid fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The Isolation Hospital is available for patients from the Borough only. Patients are required to pay the cost of maintenance, and it is left to the discretion of the Medical Superintendent to admit patients in very poor circumstances without being required to pay the cost of maintenance.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Twenty-one cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 8 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Sixty-four visits were paid in dealing with tuberculosis. Sputum cups and paper pocket handkerchiefs are provided by the Council. The temporary smallpox hospital which has been used for cases of phthisis, was closed during the year.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—Mainly from the Lewes Water Company's well in the chalk; a few houses supplied from private wells.

(3) BEXHILL BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, George Henry Weston, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 8,013; census population, 15,331; number of inhabited houses, 2,771; average number of persons per house, 5.53—estimated at end of 1911.
Population estimated to middle of year 1913—16,000

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	16.71	18.56	14.87	15.13	16	16.21	15.25
Total Death Rate ...	9.87	9.68	9.93	7.93	12.64	9.47	10.03
Nett Death Rate ...	7.93	7.37	7.84	6.66	10.7	9.4	9.47
Infantile Mortality...	81.08	74.07	66.39	52.0	116.93	70.58	53.27

Special Rates given in Report :
1913.

Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	...	5
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	87

ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Thirty-nine cases of scarlet fever, 2 of diphtheria and 2 of erysipelas, were notified during the year, of which 33 cases of scarlet fever, and one of diphtheria were isolated in hospital. In addition, 124 cases of measles and 8 of Rotheln were notified. The cost of the notification of 189 notifiable diseases during the year was £22 12s. 3d. The following is the scale of charges for treatment in the Isolation Hospital :—When income of patient or parent does not exceed 30s. a week, or when the patient lives in a house rated at £12 or under, no charge is made. When the income exceeds 30s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum, or when the house is of rateable value over £12, but under £35, a weekly charge of 7s. 6d. for children and 10s. 6d. for adults is made. When the income or rateable value are higher, a charge of 15s. a week is made in the case of ratepayers' families. Visitors are charged one guinea a week and children from boarding schools £1 a week.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Twenty-nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From Bexhill Water and Gas Company Wells in Hastings beds.

(4) RYE BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, T. T. Harratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres, 910 ; census population, 4,229 ; number of inhabited houses, 1,015 ; average number of persons per house, 4·17—at census of 1911.
Population estimated to middle of year 1913—4,239.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	18·37	22·92	31·92	17·37	21·75	16·55	21·28
Total Death Rate ...	10·15	9·75	10·73	9·02	13·24	8·27	8·97
Nett Death Rate ...	11·60	11·20	12·90	11·40	15·37	10·77	10·87
Infantile Mortality...	92·10	53·19	22·2	42·85	76·00	71·42	66·66

Special Rates given in Report :

1913.

Death Rate from Phthisis ...	...	...	·47
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	·70
Senile Mortality ...	...	...	60·86

ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—One case of smallpox, 3 of scarlet fever, 11 of diphtheria and 2 of erysipelas were notified during the year. All of these cases were isolated in hospital, with the exception of the 2 cases of erysipelas.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis.*—Nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. The Rye Union Workhouse has a small sanatorium where appropriate cases can be, and are, treated.
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—“When the new mains and further duplicating machinery at the Works are finally completed, the Borough will be in a position to provide for more water than will meet the requirements of the District.”
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—Sewage discharged into the tidal Rother ; there are no cesspools.
- (5.) *Scavenging.*—“The removal and deposit of house refuse by the scavenger has been well and expeditiously carried out. The refuse is carted away to an isolated part of the Borough and some portion thereof burned in the Destructor. The remainder is sold for manure. . . . Most of the houses are supplied with galvanised iron ashbins.”

(5) BATTLE URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Daniel Brough, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 8,252 ; census population, 2,924 ; number of inhabited houses, 675 ; average number of persons per house, 4·33 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year, 1913—2,908.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	23·6	24·7	18·7	16·03	21·88	18·18	18·56
Total Death Rate ...	20·6	21·3	13·6	15·3	16·07	13·37	12·03
Nett Death Rate...	12·52	13·9	10·2	10·22	11·96	7·54	9·9
Infantile Mortality...	—	—	—	—	62·5	18·84	18·5

Special Rates given in the Report :

1913.

Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	...	0
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	...	...	1·03
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	·68
Senile Mortality ...	...	...	58·6

ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Three cases of scarlet fever, and 3 of diphtheria were notified during the year. One case of diphtheria was removed to the Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—"The new pumping plant is now working with satisfactory results. The condition of the water, however, calls for serious comment. At frequent intervals it is unusable, owing to the large quantity of free oxide of iron which is present. . . . Many complaints have been made about it. . . . In the rural parts of the district the water supply is obtained from wells."
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—"The sewage works at Marley now deal with the sewage from the whole town of Battle, with the exception of 10 houses in Western Avenue . . . ; 2 houses in High Street . . . and 4 houses at the top of Battle Hill."
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—Ashpits are cleared once a week, and ash bins each morning.

(6) BURGESS HILL URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. D.P.H.

Area in acres, 1,494; census population, 5,124; number of inhabited houses, 1,177; average number of persons per house, 4.35 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—5,194.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	20.1	20.2	21.1	15.7	19.5	17.0	20.2
Total Death Rate ...	8.7	8.2	13.6	8.8	9.9	7.5	10.2
Nett Death Rate ...	9.7	10.3	15	10	10.9	8.3	11.4
Infantile Mortality...	39.6	29.7	46.7	75.0	57.7	34.0	36.6

Special Rates given in Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	... .. 1
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	... .. 9
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases other than Phthisis ...	... .. 1.3
Senile Mortality ...	... .. 56.6

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Sixty-three cases of scarlet fever, 3 cases of diphtheria, 1 case of typhoid fever and 2 cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year. Thirty-seven of the cases of scarlet fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "All cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis are inquired into and a full history obtained. Printed and verbal instructions and disinfectants supplied where such are deemed to be useful and are required."
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From the Burgess Hill Water Company's wells in chalk.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—"The drainage is conveyed throughout about 11 miles of stoneware pipes . . . the sewage is discharged on to land and treated by broad irrigation . . . Recently . . . contact filter beds, with automatic filling and discharging action have been added."
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—"House refuse is removed from all houses once a week. . . . The cost of the removal is about £104 per annum and about £4 is obtained from the sale of bottles and tins."

(7) CUCKFIELD URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 862 ; census population, 1,899 ; number of inhabited houses, 396 ; average number of persons per house, 4·80 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—1,919.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	29·5	14·9	21·8	17·3	16·1	9·4	16·6
Total Death Rate ...	30	29·3	32·9	22·7	10·5	16·2	17·1
Nett Death Rate ...	13·4	13·3	14·3	7·4	8·9	8·3	5·7
Infantile Mortality...	127·3	178·6	25	60·6	64·5	0	31·2

Special Rates given in Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate
Death Rate from Phthisis	...
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases other than Phthisis	...
Senile Mortality	...

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—One case of scarlet fever and one case of diphtheria were notified during the year.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Seven of these cases occurred in the Union Infirmary. Visits are paid to cases notified—disinfectants supplied and directions given.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—Four-hundred-and-twelve houses are connected with the mains of the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—Forty-seven houses are connected with cesspools and 382 houses are connected with the sewers, while 10 houses have pail closets."
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—"House refuse is removed by the Council's staff from all houses once a week. . . . Three cesspools are regularly emptied by the Council's men."

(8) EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Percy E. Wallis, L.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 6,355 ; census population, 7,090 ; number of inhabited houses, 1,436 ; average number of persons per house, 4·9—at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—7,150.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	20·05	20·01	20	17·09	18·6	17·6	16·7
Total Death Rate ...	12·5	11·6	15·2	11·3	14·3	10·7	12·1
Nett Death Rate ...	9·4	9·4	11·6	9·6	11·4	8·3	9·9
Infantile Mortality...	92·8	48·7	80·1	51·4	75·7	39·6	66 1

Special Rates given in Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate
Death Rate from Phthisis	...
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...
Senile Mortality	...

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—One case of smallpox, one of scarlet fever, 6 of diphtheria and one of erysipelas were notified during the year ; of these, the case of smallpox, the case of scarlet fever and 5 cases of diphtheria were isolated in Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Eight cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Upon the receipt of a notification of tuberculosis "the premises are visited, sanitary defects noted, printed instructions relating to the nature of the disease are furnished, which contain necessary information how to prevent the spread of the disease."
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From the East Grinstead Gas and Water Company's well in the Hastings beds. "During the year, the new pumping station at Forest Row has been completed"
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—The Medical Officer of Health states that the Sewage Farm is very efficiently managed, and that the Bacteriological Treatment of the sewage effluent has been satisfactorily carried out.
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—1,834 loads have been collected during the year. The Council have provisionally purchased a piece of land on which they hope to erect a "Destructor."

(9) HAYWARDS HEATH URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 928 ; census population, 4,851 ; number of inhabited houses, 983 ; average number of persons per house, 4.93 at census of 1911.
Population estimated to middle of year 1913—5,101.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	20.3	18.0	19	16.8	16.2	16.8	17.2
Total Death Rate ...	11.6	8.9	8.6	7.2	10	10.5	10.3
Nett Death Rate ...	12.1	10.1	10.4	7.2	10	12	9.9
Infantile Mortality...	78.7	49.4	22.7	112.5	101.3	23.8	56.8

Special Rates given in the Report.

	1913.		
Zymotic Death Rate4
Death Rate from Phthisis	1.3
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis5
Senile Mortality	41.1

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Four cases of scarlet fever, 3 of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever were notified during the year ; of these, 3 cases of scarlet fever were isolated in hospital. Cases of infectious illness are treated, by arrangement with the Cuckfield District Council, at Dean's Farm Isolation Hospital. Provision is made for cases of smallpox at the East Sussex Western Smallpox Hospital at Sedgebrook.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Visits were paid to the houses of cases notified.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From the mains of the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board. The Water Company's well is in the Ashdown Sands.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—The sewage is treated by broad irrigation over land.
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—"House refuse is removed once a week. The work is carried out by men employed by the Council."

(10) NEWHAVEN URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Rodie Parkhurst, M.B., C.M.

Area in acres, 1,100 ; census population, 6,665 ;* number of inhabited houses, 1,342 ; average number of persons per house, 4·9—at census of 1911.
Population estimated to middle of year 1913—6,670.

*Including Port of Newhaven.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	22·1	21·62	22·18	21·29	23·25	23·5	21·59
Total Death Rate ...	10·28	11·45	10·34	10·1	12	11·5	10·64
Nett Death Rate ...	9·3	11·31	9·66	8·76	12·27	10·15	11·54
Infantile Mortality...	76·43	119·16	73·6	44·31	64·5	32·18	55·55

Special Rates given in the Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	1·35
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	·75
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis ...	2·9
Senile Mortality ...	36·4

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Twenty-two cases of smallpox, 3 of typhoid fever, 28 of scarlet fever, 10 of diphtheria and 5 of erysipelas were notified during the year ; of these, the 22 cases of small-pox, one of typhoid fever, 24 of scarlet fever and 9 of diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis.*—Nineteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "All cases, except those arising at the Infirmary, were visited and instructions given as to care and cleanliness. . . . Disinfectants have been supplied where necessary,"
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—The water supply is derived from two main sources—from the Newhaven and Seaford Water Company's well in chalk, and from the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company's well at Denton. A few houses in the district derive their water from a separate well.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—Drainage is disposed of by two outlets into the harbour. A few premises still have earth closets or cesspools ; all other premises are connected with sewers.
- (5.) *Scavenging.*—House refuse is collected once a week by the Sanitary Authority. The cesspools are emptied by the owners.
- (6.) The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the District :—Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889 ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III. ; Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sects. 15-29 and 31-33 of Part II. ; and Parts III., IV., V., VI. and X.

(11) PORTSLADE-BY-SEA URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Augustine Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 381 ; census population, 6,454 ; number of inhabited houses, 1,293 ; average number of persons per house, 4·99 at census of 1911.
Population estimated to middle of year 1913—6,670.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	29·2	32	27·8	30·8	24·5	26·1	25·8
Total Death Rate ...	11·9	6·6	10·6	9·7	12	10·4	10·6
Nett Death Rate ...	13·6	8·2	12·5	11·8	15·1	12·2	13·2
Infantile Mortality...	109	67	75	76	145	57	80

Special Rate given in the Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	1·9

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Forty-one cases of scarlet fever, 20 of diphtheria, 1 of puerperal fever and 1 of erysipelas, were notified during the year; of these, 3 cases of scarlet fever and 4 of diphtheria were isolated in hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Twenty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 7 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. 21 of these were visited by the Medical Officer of Health.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—The whole of the District is supplied by the Brighton Corporation.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—"All premises within the District, except 14 houses, are now drained into the main sewers, which discharge into the sea at Southwick. . . . There is a separate system for carrying off rain water . . . with four outfalls into Shoreham Harbour.
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—"All the streets are scavenged once a day . . . a contract is entered into for the collection and removal of house refuse. . . . Each house is visited once a week."
- (6.) The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the District :—Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Part III.); Private Street Works Act, 1892; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sects. 15, 24, 26-23 of Part II., Part III., Part IV., and Part V.

(12) SEAFORD URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 3,073; census population, 4,787; number of inhabited houses, 867; average number of persons per house, 5.52—at census of 1911.
Population estimated to middle of year 1913—5,178.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	15.7	15.9	19.1	14.4	14.3	17	13.8
Total Death Rate ...	6.7	12.8	10	10.7	8.1	9	7.1
Nett Death Rate ...	7.6	11.5	10.4	11.2	7.5	9	7.1
Infantile Mortality...	60	72.5	58.1	104.4	29	46	98.5

Special Rates given in Report :
1913.

Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	...	0
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	0
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	...	1.3
Senile Mortality	...	...	38.8

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Six cases of scarlet fever, 4 of diphtheria, 1 of smallpox and 2 of erysipelas were notified during the year, of which, 4 cases of scarlet fever were isolated in hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "Visits were paid to the houses where these cases occurred, directions were given and disinfectants supplied where necessary."
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—The Newhaven and Seaford Water Company supply all premises except 6 cottages, which obtain their supply from rain water tanks.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—"The sewage of the town is collected in pipe sewers and conveyed to and discharged into the sea at certain periods of the flow of the tide . . . during the year, the extension of the outfall sewer further towards the sea was completed. . . . All houses with the exception of two cottages are now connected with the sewer."
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—"House refuse is removed from all houses once a week. In several parts of the town the house refuse is collected twice a week."
- (6.) The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the District :—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Certain Sections.

(13) UCKFIELD URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 1,760 ; census population, 3,344 ; number of inhabited houses, 688 : average number of persons per house, 4·86 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—3,450.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	25·9	28	19·6	16·3	17·3	19·1	18·0
Total Death Rate ...	17·7	15·9	15	15·4	17	15·5	17·4
Nett Death Rate ...	12	10·6	11·6	8·5	11·6	11·1	11·0
Infantile Mortality...	61	66·7	46·9	55·6	69	76·9	16·1

Special Rates given in Report :

1913.

Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	...	·5
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	1·7
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	...	1·4
Senile Mortality	...	...	44·0

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Nineteen cases of scarlet fever, 41 of diphtheria and 1 of typhoid fever were notified during the year. "No isolation hospital is available in the district for the efficient isolation of infectious diseases." Arrangements are made with the Chailey Rural District Council so that, in case of necessity, patients may be removed to the Chailey Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis.*—Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "All the cases have been visited and advice given and disinfectants supplied."
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—Chiefly from Uckfield Water Works Company's Well in Ashdown Sands. "Of the total number of houses in the District (826), 652 are supplied with water from the Water Works Company, while the remainder are supplied from wells.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—"The sewage of 650 houses of the total of 826 houses in the District is conveyed by pipe sewers to the outfall works. . . . A new sewerage system and sewage disposal works are under consideration."
- (5.) *Scavenging.*—House refuse is collected once a fortnight. The removal is carried out by contract.

(14) BATTLE RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 37,097 ; census population, 6,636 ; number of inhabited houses, 1,561 ; average number of persons per house, 4·25 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—6,630.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	17·8	23·2	18·9	17	24	18·1	18·5
Total Death Rate ...	11·6	11·1	11·1	8·6	9·6	9·9	8·7
Nett Death Rate ...	13·6	14·2	13·2	9·8	10·8	11·7	9·8
Infantile Mortality...	151·4	96·8	71·4	70·8	62·9	108·3	81·3

Special Rates given in Report :

1913.

Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	...	·4
Death-Rate from Phthisis	...	...	·7
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	...	1·5
Senile Mortality	...	...	55·3

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—One case of scarlet fever was notified during the year and was removed to the Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Twelve cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. “In all cases of consumption visits are paid and inspection of the premises are made. Particulars of family history noted on proper forms, disinfectants are supplied, printed and verbal directions are given, and in case of removal or death, the premises and clothing are thoroughly disinfected, fumigated and cleansed.”
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—Derived mainly from wells and springs. At Westfield and Crowhurst a few houses are supplied from the Hastings Corporation Water Works.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—Throughout the District generally sewerage of houses is disposed of by cesspools, privies, middens or pail closets. At the Harrow there is a system of anti-carriage drainage. Plans for the efficient drainage of Sedlescombe have been prepared.

(15) CHAILEY RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, William A. Dow, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 49,975 ; census population, 12,771 ; number of inhabited houses, 2,583 ; average number of persons per house, 4.94—at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—12,771.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	18.5	22.3	18.5	17.2	15.3	16.4	15.5
Total Death Rate ...	19.9	16.04	18.4	15.3	15.4	14.3	21.2
Nett Death Rate ...	10.5	10.6	12.2	10.06	9.9	9.2	10.9
Infantile Mortality ...	92.5	76.9	88.1	85.3	50.2	42.8	90.8

Special Rates given in the Report :

	1913.
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	47
Death Rate from Cancer ...	1.3

ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Thirty-one cases of scarlet fever, 3 of diphtheria and 2 of erysipelas were notified during the year ; of these, 20 cases of scarlet fever, and the 3 cases of diphtheria were isolated at the Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Eight cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Where advice or help is required, cases are visited and disinfectants, paper pocket-handkerchiefs, sputum flasks, etc., are supplied.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—“The Water Supply of the rural parts of the area is almost entirely by means of wells, but in Ditchling, Wivelsfield, Barcombe, Firle, and Glynde, there is a common supply.”
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*. Systems of drainage are provided at Newick, Barcombe, Firle, and Ditchling. The Medical Officer of Health reports that some method of drainage is needed at Plumpton and Cooksbridge.

(16) CUCKFIELD RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 54,095 ; census population, 16,853 ; number of inhabited houses, 3677. average number of persons per house, 4·58 at census 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—17,120.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	19·5	19·2	14·3	15·9	15·9	15·3	15·4
Total Death Rate ...	9·5	8·1	10	8·5	8·3	9·3	8·4
Nett Death Rate ...	10·9	9·3	11·8	10·4	8·5	9·5	9·1
Infantile Mortality...	65·6	50·3	92·4	63·7	48·5	61·3	43·6

Special Rates given in Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate
Death Rate from Phthisis	...
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases	...
Senile Mortality

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT.

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Fifty-four cases of scarlet fever, 16 of diphtheria, 4 of typhoid fever and 9 of erysipelas were notified during the year. Of these, 47 cases of scarlet fever, 4 of diphtheria and 3 of typhoid fever were isolated in hospital. Measles is notifiable in this District and 487 cases were notified during the year.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis.*—Nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—From the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board, Brighton Corporation Water Works, Burgess Hill Water Works and from springs and wells. The Medical Officer reports that Horsted Keynes requires a better supply of wholesome water.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—It is reported that all of the sewage disposal works are in good order.
 “The disposal of sewage at Handcross and Cuckfield Rural is not satisfactory
 At Horsted Keynes a system of water carriage for dealing with the sewage is necessary.”

(17) EASTBOURNE RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 32,489 ; census population, 5,347 ; number of inhabited houses, 1,200 ; average number of persons per house, 4·46 at census 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—5,385.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	27·8	23·4	22·6	21·9	22·2	24·2	22·4
Total Death Rate ...	9·3	12·1	10	12·2	9·7	7·6	11·8
Nett Death Rate ...	10·4	14·7	12	14·3	12·7	8·7	13·5
Infantile Mortality...	47·6	88·7	91·7	68·3	50·4	38·4	99·1

Special Rates given in Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate	...
Death Rate from Phthisis	...
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases	...
Senile Mortality

ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT.

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.* Thirty-six cases of scarlet fever, 11 of diphtheria and 6 of erysipelas were notified during the year. Of these, 12 cases of scarlet fever and 4 cases of diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital. In addition, 82 cases of measles, 44 of whooping cough, 5 of chicken-pox and one of mumps were notified.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis.*—Six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—East Dean, Friston, Jevington, Pevensey, Pevensey Bay, Westham and Willingdon are supplied by the Eastbourne Water Company; in other parts of the Rural District the supply is from wells. "Fifty-seven houses have been supplied during the year with a proper supply of water."
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—"The Sewerage Works at Pevensey and Westham were completed during the year 52 houses in Pevensey and 15 in Westham have been connected."
- (5.) *Scavenging.*—Removal of house refuse is undertaken at Pevensey, Westham and Willingdon.
- (6.) *Adoptive Acts.*—Certain Sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted in the District.

(18) EAST GRINSTEAD RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 45,810; census population, 13,007; number of inhabited houses, 2,948; average number of persons per house, 4.41 at census of 1911.
Population estimated to middle of year 1913—13,260.

GENERAL RATES:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	23.9	21.8	21.3	22.3	18.9	19.7	18.9
Total Death Rate ...	9.5	8	12.3	9.4	9.2	8.3	9.3
Nett Death Rate ...	10.3	9.1	13.4	10.8	10.4	9.5	11.3
Infantile Mortality...	52.8	61.4	66.2	83.3	88	54	47.8

Special Rates given in the Report:

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	... ..6
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	... ..9
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases ...	... ..5
Senile Mortality .....	... 40

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT:

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Fourteen cases of scarlet fever, 2 of typhoid fever, 3 of diphtheria and 2 of erysipelas were notified during the year. Of these, 10 cases of scarlet fever, 1 of typhoid fever and 2 of diphtheria were removed to Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis.*—Thirteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 10 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "In all these cases occurring among the poorer classes, visits were made, particulars taken, advice given and disinfectant supplied."
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—From the Crowborough and District Water Company, the Crawley and District Water Company, the East Grinstead Gas and Water Company.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—It is reported that the sewage works at Turners Hill, Three Bridges, Groombridge, Ashurstwood and Forest Row have been found to be satisfactory, with the exception of those at Three Bridges. Sewage works have been completed at Groombridge during the past year. St. John's, Withyham, Works were also completed.
- (5.) *Scavenging.*—Scavenging and collection of house refuse is undertaken at Copthorn, Crawley Down and Ashurstwood.

(19) HAILSHAM RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 58,063 ; census population, 18,045 ; number of inhabited houses, 3924 ; average number of persons per house, 4·6 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—18,522.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	21·5	21·9	22·2	20·8	21·5	19·6	21·7
Total Death Rate ...	17·3	16·8	16·9	14	16	15·5	15·6
Nett Death Rate ...	11·7	12	11·6	9	11·3	11·0	10·5
Infantile Mortality...	62·3	92·1	58·8	45·7	82·2	69·2	84·4

Special Rates given in the Report.

1913.

Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	...	3
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	1·4
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases	...	...	·8
Senile Mortality ...	...	...	34·3

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT

- 1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Thirty-one cases of scarlet fever, 19 of diphtheria, 2 of typhoid fever, 5 of erysipelas and one of cerebro-spinal meningitis, were notified during the year. Of these, 20 cases of scarlet fever were isolated in hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis.*—Sixty-one cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "Visits are paid to all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, except those cases in which the medical attendant requests that no visits shall be paid. Disinfectants, printed and verbal instructions, are given to those persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis."
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—From Hailsham Water Works, East Sussex Water Company, Bexhill Water Company, and Eastbourne Water Company. In some parts of the District, supplies are obtained from wells, springs, streams and rain-water tanks.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—The sewerage works at Hailsham, Heathfield and Gardner Street, Hurstmonceux, appear to be working satisfactorily. The Polegate Sewerage Extension Works are not yet completed.
- (5.) *Scavenging.*—Removal of house refuse is carried out at Hailsham. The removal takes place once a week.

(20) HASTINGS RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Frank Benjamin Lewis, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 9,575; census population, 1,768 ; number of inhabited houses, 431 ; average number of persons per house, 4·1—at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—1,772.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	18	15·43	16·86	14·82	10·74	9·60	17·49
Total Death Rate ...	10·5	8·96	11·4	11·85	11·31	10·16	11·85
Nett Death Rate ...	11	9·46	12·4	12·35	11·87	11·86	14·1
Infantile Mortality...	83·3	96·77	117·64	66·6	52·63	176·47	32·25

Special Rates given in Report :

1913.

Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	...	0
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	0
Death Rate from Bronchitis	...	...	·56
Death Rate from Pneumonia	...	...	·56
Senile Mortality ...	...	...	9·593
Death Rate from Cancer	...	...	1·693

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Two cases of scarlet fever and one case of diphtheria were notified during the year, and these were removed to Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—The Borough of Hastings Water Works supply eight houses in the Parish of Fairlight and 22 in the Parish of Ore.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—"The sewerage is chiefly by means of cesspools, earth closets and a few privies." A part of Ore Parish is drained into the Hastings Borough Sewers.
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—"There is no house-to-house collection of house refuse by the Council."
- (6.) *Adoptive Acts*—Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

(21) NEWHAVEN RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 25,127 ; census population, 5,033 ; number of inhabited houses, 923 ; average number of persons per house, 5.45 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—5,128.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	15.8	17.1	14.9	16	15.9	13.1	13.6
Total Death Rate ...	7.8	6.9	9.3	9.8	7.3	8.4	6.8
Nett Death Rate ...	8.6	10	11.5	11.6	8.7	9.6	7.1
Infantile Mortality...	64.9	71.7	0	137.5	100	74.6	42.8

Special Rates given in the Report :

1913.

Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	...	.1
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	...	...	.3
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases ...	...	...	.7
Senile Mortality ...	...	...	18.9

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Thirteen cases of scarlet fever, 22 of diphtheria, 1 of puerperal fever and 4 of erysipelas were notified during the year.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. In cases of tuberculosis, unless otherwise found unnecessary, visits are paid to the premises. Printed and verbal precautionary notices are given and disinfectants are supplied.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—The District is supplied by the Brighton Corporation Water Works, the Newhaven and Seaford Water Works, and by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company's Works at Denton. Southease, Tarring Neville, Rodmell, Kingston and part of Iford are supplied with water from shallow wells.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—"The sewage at Black Rock, Roedean, and Rottingdean is discharged into the Brighton Sewer, which empties into the sea near Telscombe Cliffs at Portobello . . . in other villages the sewage is collected in pails, privies or cesspools.

(22) RYE RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Walter Wynne, M.B., C.M.

Area in acres, 36,696 ; census population, 7,146 ; number of inhabited houses, 1,712 ; average number of persons per house, 4·17—at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—7,146.

GENERAL RATES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	20·8	20·2	17·7	19·2	17·1	20·6	17·0
Total Death Rate ...	14	13·8	12·5	14·9	12·7	15·2	12·6
Nett Death Rate ...	12·9	12·5	11·5	13·6	11·9	15·0	11·7
Infantile Mortality...	81·1	69·4	47·6	102·2	90·1	54·4	24·8

Special Rates given in the Report.

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	... ..28
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	... ..4
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases ...	... 1·4
Senile Mortality ...	... 1·3
Cancer and Malignant Disease ...	...

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Two cases of scarlet fever, 6 of diphtheria and 4 of erysipelas were notified during the year. Of these, the two cases of scarlet fever and 5 cases of diphtheria, were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis.*—Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "In all cases the houses are visited, and it is decided whether or not the conditions are suitable for home treatment, and whether it is probable that other members of the family are affected. Subsequent visits are paid if the case is being treated at home."
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—Parts of the District are supplied by the Rye and Winchelsea Waterworks. The rest of the District is dependent on shallow wells and springs.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage.*—It appears that the sewerage systems at Northiam, Peasmarsh, Winchelsea, Playden and Rye Harbour are working satisfactorily ; an extension and improvement of the sewerage system at Icklesham is under consideration. The rest of the District is supplied with privies and cesspools, earth closets or sanitary pails.

(23) STEYNING EAST RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Augustine Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 11,569 ; census population, 2,891 ; number of inhabited houses, 565 ; average number of persons per house, 5·12 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—3,015.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1907.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	11·6	15·4	12·9	13·6	16·4	10·4	11·2
Total Death Rate ...	7·1	5·8	14·3	7·4	9·2	6·7	10·2
Nett Death Rate ...	9·4	5·8	11·8	7·4	8·9	7·4	8·2
Infantile Mortality...	129	24	194	51	108	96	57

Special Rate given in the Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	... ..33

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT ;

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Ten cases of scarlet fever, 4 of diphtheria and 1 of erysipelas were notified during the year. Of these, 2 cases of scarlet fever, and 3 of diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 4 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Enquiries were made in these cases and visits were paid where it seemed advisable.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From the Brighton Corporation's Waterworks. Poynings and Fulking are supplied from springs and wells, etc.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—Mostly by means of cesspools, pail closets or privies. A sewer runs through the village of Poynings.
- (5.) *Scavenging*.—House refuse is collected in the Parish of Patcham, and the Council undertake the removal in some cases in the Parish of Preston.
- (6.) *Adoptive Acts*.—Infectious disease (Notification) Act, 1889 ; Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 ; Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part II., Sections 15, 16, 17, 23, 27 and 33, Part III. Sections 34-38 and 43, 45, 46, and 49, Part IV. Sections 52-67 inclusive.

(24) TICEHURST RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 45,915 ; census population, 13,505 ; number of inhabited houses, 3,089 ; average number of persons per house, 4·37, at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—13,681.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	22·1	21·1	20·4	21·5	16·6	17·7	17·4
Total Death Rate ...	11·4	10·5	12·1	10·6	10·8	10·0	10·3
Nett Death Rate ...	11·1	10·8	12·1	11·1	10·2	10·6	11·2
Infantile Mortality	47·9	60·7	33·1	72·7	98·2	45·4	50·2

Special Rates given in the Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	... ..12
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	... ..7
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases ...	... ..8
Senile Mortality ...	... 50·3

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Fifty-two cases of scarlet fever, 46 of diphtheria and 3 of erysipelas were notified during the year. Of these, 46 cases of scarlet fever and 32 of diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Seventeen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "In all cases of tuberculosis, unless otherwise requested, visits are made by the Sanitary Inspector, disinfectants are supplied, printed and verbal instructions given, and, finally, disinfection of the premises is carried out."
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From the Crowborough Water Company and the Ticehurst District Water and Gas Company.
- (4.) *Drainage and Sewerage*.—The sewage disposal works at Wadhurst, Durgates, and Station Road, Wadhurst, and Frant are reported upon as being satisfactory. During the year sixty yards of new sewers have been laid.

(25) UCKFIELD RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 74,025 ; census population, 23,305 ; average number of inhabited houses, 5,104
average number of persons per house, 4.57 at census of 1911.

Population estimated to middle of year 1913—23,892.

GENERAL RATES :

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Birth Rate ...	20.8	20.9	17.9	18.6	18.2	18.6	17.6
Total Death Rate ...	11.3	9.3	11.0	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.3
Nett Death Rate ...	12.2	10.8	11.7	10.2	8.8	9.3	9.1
Infantile Mortality...	86.4	67.8	61.3	55.8	59.7	56.8	79.1

Special Rates given in the Report :

	1913.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	... .. 18
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	... .. 8
Death from Respiratory diseases ...	... .. 8
Senile Mortality ...	... .. 43.6

ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Fifty-eight cases of scarlet fever, 41 of diphtheria, one of puerperal fever and 4 of erysipelas were notified during the year. Of these, 4 cases of scarlet fever were removed to Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Tuberculosis*.—Forty-one cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 21 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. "Visits are paid to the cases notified unless information is received from the doctor that the case does not require visitation. A history of the case is taken, the premises are inspected, advice given and leaflets relating to precautions necessary to be taken are left with the patient."
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—"Crowborough Waterworks Company, the Uckfield Waterworks Company wells, springs and streams."
- (4.) *Sewerage and Drainage*.—It appears that no further progress has been made with regard to the sewerage and disposal works at East Hoathly. It appears also that a scheme for drainage is needed in the parish of Waldron. In other parts of the district the schemes for sewage disposal are reported to have worked satisfactorily.